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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Celebration in Pianissimo

### Sabbath Sound of Bombs

¶ Europe is digesting a happy experience. A German anniversary has passed and nothing was said or done to unsettle the calm of the Continent. Five years ago the National Socialists came to power amid tumult that poured over the highest Bavarian mountains. In rapid succession Germany snapped the strictures of the Versailles Treaty, reoccupied the Rhineland, demolished the Locarno Pact, set Europe's teeth on edge for the next surprise. Yesterday 25,000 troops marched down the Wilhelmstrasse in a Wagnerian procession of lighted torches. The only speech was that of Dr. Goebbels, who simply recounted the Party's record. The Ukraine and Siberia went uncoveted by as much as a phrase. Europe hopes that the subdued nature of the anniversary means that Adolf Hitler was serious when he said the day of surprises is over.

¶ It being Sunday, the women were not in the Barcelona market places, the children were not in schools, the men were not at work. More than any other day in the week families were together in the houses of Barcelona. And upon these families General Francisco Franco's insurgents unleashed the most savage air attacks of the Spanish Civil War. Even an orphan asylum experienced the pulverizing effect of the two morning raids. All areas bombarded were remote from any military objectives.

Under the shadow of the ruins the Spanish Cortes met today—the first meeting in Barcelona, the fifth since the war's beginning. To a large section of the world, this convening of the Cortes symbolizes the tendril of Spanish democracy clinging greenly to spreading wreckage. It was such a symbol to 26 United States Senators and 34 Representatives who sent goodspeed to the Loyalist Parliament.

¶ Will talks of co-operation between business and the Government yield co-operation? That question fills the interlude between government talks with big business and those scheduled with the Corner Grocery Store representatives next Wednesday. Realists wait for the real co-operation to be served up and they claim the recipe calls for compromises from both the kitchen of the President and that of business. Clarification of the Government's utility policy, revision of elements in the tax laws and an early choice between the Jackson anti-trust philosophy and the Richberg proposal for regulated business combinations represent steps the Government can take to make talk of co-operation mean something. Actual work has been started on tax revision and the President is said to be preparing a utility policy statement. If the Government does these things, it will be industry's turn, will it not?

¶ With the anti-lynch bill talked to virtual extinction, the Senate prepares for positive action. The Wagner housing bill is up for Senate confirmation. Expected to pass quickly, this measure will provide mortgage insurance up to $2,000,000,000—$3,000,000,000 if the President decrees. A self-liquidating spending project, it is expected by economists to help curb the downward spiral of purchasing power and to do it without increasing the national debt. The only discernible obstacle to prompt enactment is the determination of Massachusetts' Senator Lodge to fight for a "prevailing wage" for building labor. Such an amendment would thwart the President's program of stimulating construction by thawing out frozen wage scales in favor of steadier annual income. The Lodge declaration of war is expected, however, to yield only a skirmish. Then it will be the crop control bill.

¶ The Democratic Party must experience some trepidations as it reads William Green's latest broadsides against the Committee for Industrial Organization. The Federation President from Miami, where the Federation's Executive Council is in session, calls upon all its affiliates to abandon Labor's Non-Partisan League. The League is C. I. O.-dominated, it is the creature of Lewis and Hillman and it does violence to the Federation's traditional policy of economic rather than political action—Green thunders. Since the Council is likely to indorse Green's withdrawal order, there exists a threat of a serious split in Labor's political front at the next election. Since the Democrats were depending upon the vast bulk of Labor support in the 1938 by-elections and in 1940, efforts by the Administration to effect Labor peace are likely to be redoubled.

¶ Oxford University spelling experts may henceforth order plain soup instead of mulligatawny. Mulligatawny was one of the words, misspelled by the Oxford eight in an orthographic battle (spelling bee) with Harvard and Radcliffe spellers over the week-end. The final score was 28 to 24 in favor of the Americans. It was the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight of syllables engaged in between these two nations. Round by round such words as "daguerreotype," "embarrassment," "corollary" and "braggadoccio" caused stout fellows and fellowesses to fall out. And we wouldn't be surprised if these words had even our proofreaders running to their dictionaries.

## In the Boston Section:

Feeder taxi lines proposed by cab head answering El Trustees' demand for cab reduction.

Tobin says cutting out relief stations is just first step in widespread economy slashes.

Wire tapping is held legal within State by U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Buckley calls for Medfield Steward's resignation.

and News From All New England in the

**Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

## 26 Senators Sign Message of Hope To Spain's Cortez

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Evidence of the amount of sympathy for the Spanish loyalist Government cause which exists among members of Congress was indicated over the week-end by implication of a message of sympathy to the Spanish Cortes signed by 26 members of the Senate and 34 Representatives.

Among the Senators who signed were six Republicans, while the Democrats included several of the most conservative who are prominent for their opposition to the Administration.

That so many members of the Senate signed the document is considered remarkable in view of its declaration of complete sympathy for the Government cause. It recognizes this cause as an heroic fight "to save the democratic institutions of your young Republic from its enemies both within and without Spain," and declared this struggle "sets a stirring example to all democratic peoples."

**Two Sign in House**

Signatures from the House side were less dispersed than in the Senate. There were only two Republican representatives on the list. Most of the House signers were of liberal leanings.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, one of the signers, said the message resulted from informal discussions among Senators. The Cortes meets tomorrow, the fifth meeting since the civil war began, but the first since the capital has been moved to Barcelona. The Spanish Embassy here announced the session would be attended by about 100 members of legislatures from democratic countries, including 20 members of the British Parliament.

**Text of Message**

The text of the message and its signers follows:

To the members of the Spanish Parliament, meeting in Barcelona, Feb. 1, 1938:

We, the undersigned members of the Congress of the United States, are happy to send our greetings and good wishes to the Spanish Parliament on the occasion of its regular Constitution of 1931. For you to meet again in the face of the trying and tragic circumstances of the present demonstrates that the Spanish people and their representatives stand firm in their faith in democratic government.

We, who cherish freedom and democracy above all else realize the significance of your heroic and determined fight to save the

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# Naval Arms Race Raids World Funds

### Heavy Burden Brings Hint of New Efforts for Arms Limitation

### Shift of Strength

*A warning to peace-lovers of the rush to arms throughout the world today is contained in a series of six articles, explaining the growth of arms budgets and the increase in navies, air force, fortifications and other branches of defense. The following article, the first of the series, describes the growth of naval armament in the United States.*

By Joseph C. Harsch

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The first month of the new year finds the anvils of the world beating out new weapons of war at a swifter and more ominous tempo. The world arms race has reached a new stage. Judging from externals 1938 should be the greatest year since 1914 for the munitions makers. Military budgets which doubled from 1934 to 1936, move on again this year to new record peacetime highs.

Particularly in the naval field the past month has witnessed a quickening of the competitive pace as new blueprints have been rushed to the steel mills and gun factories as nations in two groups—the less wealthy and the less belligerently inclined—have moved to keep up with the pace setters.

But as the forges beat out the refrain of fear, jealousy and avarice two new factors begin to be apparent, factors which for the first time in half a decade provide a glimmer of hope that the mad race may be stopped before it leads to another war, factors which as yet may carry little weight, but which give promise of increasing in importance as the months go by.

**Depletion of Reserves**

First of these is the factor of a shifting of potential strength. As the race gathers speed economic power begins to tell. The richer, more satisfied belligerent nations are setting the pace today. At the same time two of the more aggressive nations are using up some of their reserves, Japan in China and Italy in Spain and Ethiopia. Germany, more cautious, is conserving its war reserves, but pressing its people with new privations that arms production may go on. And in all three there are signs, obscure and uncertain it is true, that the strain is beginning to tell.

Second of these factors is the will of peoples to peace, rather than war. Again the signs are obscure, impalpable and uncertain. In the countries where thinking is most controlled they are the least apparent. In the United States they are more apparent than elsewhere, apparent in such things as the earnest groping of Congress for some bulwark against war as witnessed in the strong vote in the House for the Ludlow war referendum proposal.

**Emphasis on Sea Power**

These factors—no one could say with accuracy in what relative proportion—are obviously responsible for the fact that within recent days the words arms limitation and disarmament have again been heard. From Tokyo comes a guarded hint, or is it only a blame-passing gesture, that Japan is open for disarmament suggestions. Elsewhere the words are whispered, feebly, by a few diplomatists.

But unfortunately these encouraging signs are fragile and uncertain. They are worth recording only as a tiny rift in the clouds which may or may not promise the passing of the storm. The seeming reality is the arms race, the rising tempo of war and preparations for war.

Particular emphasis on the race for sea power is disclosed by the opening events of the new year. Sev-

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### 'Prepare for Welfare Instead of Warfare'

"Stranger than fiction is the fact that much of the world's bloated armament externalizes mankind's desire, not to win war, but to avoid it."

"Profession of peaceful intentions by governments is lean assurance for peace-hungry citizens."

"Yet war can be prevented."

"Ultimately, a world-wide cooperative effort to share a potential abundance of needed things offers a permanent roadbed for peaceful progress."

"The edge of ideological contention will begin to lose sharpness as soon as peoples begin consciously to prepare for welfare instead of warfare."

The article dealing with the constructive side of the world situation today, from which the above quotations are taken, will be found on today's Editorial Page.

### Economic Power of Richer Nations Gives Warning of Need for Peace

### Big Issue in U. S.

## Women Aided By Minimum Pay Measures

### District of Columbia and Utah to Set Standards in February

### 22 States in Line

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—A new wave of state minimum wage legislation and revival of old minimum wage laws is bringing about substantial increases in the pay rates of women workers, especially in five-and-10 cent stores and "curb service" restaurants, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor reports.

A minimum wage of $17 a week for experienced women employees of retail stores in the District of Columbia, effective Feb. 14, and a minimum of $16 a week to become effective in Utah on Feb. 1, are the highest established so far, outside of Nevada, which has written an $18 weekly minimum into its wage law.

On an hourly basis the District of Columbia minimum wage may be higher than that in Nevada, the Bureau explains, for here the $17 minimum applies to a work week of from 40 to 48 hours or even shorter, whereas in Nevada the $18 need not be paid for anything less than 48 hours.

**Wage Comparisons**

Women's Bureau studies show that regularly employed saleswomen in "limited-price" stores which include 10-cent stores, have been averaging about $12.50 a week in the District of Columbia and $14 a week in Utah.

The District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board is now engaged in determining an adequate wage for women employed in hotels and restaurants. Even more startling changes in pay rates for women in this field than for those in the retail trade are expected to follow.

Especially benefitted will be the new kind of waitress who has made her appearance in the last few years—the curb-service girl who greets motorists in front of "hot shoppes" and clamps trays of hamburgers to waiting cars.

**Supreme Court Ruling**

The present wave of minimum wage legislation followed the Supreme Court's decision of last March upholding the constitutionality of the Washington State Minimum Wage Law.

Minimum wage boards are or have recently been in session in Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Oklahoma, as well as in Utah and the District of Columbia to attempt to set minimum wage rates that will be related to the cost of living of women workers.

Minimum wage laws for women are now on the statute books of 22 states—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. There is some possibility that minimum wage bills will be introduced this year into the state legislatures of Kentucky, Michigan, and Virginia.

*New Justice*

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**Stanley F. Reed**

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Wearing Robes of Office for First Time

## Japan Apologizes For Slapping Of American Envoy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Japanese expressions of official "regret" over the "slapping" of John M. Allison, American chargé at Nanking, by a Japanese soldier were accepted as "satisfactory" by the State Department today, thereby partially resolving this latest incident over mistreatment of Americans in China.

But in the same official statement which covered the Allison case was also made public the instructions sents to Ambassador Grew on Jan. 28 in which it was stated that the Allison case "is not an isolated instance, but represents but one of and cannot be disassociated from a series of cases of irregular entry of American property and disregard of American rights by Japanese soldiers.

**Fulfillment Awaited**

The net result of the exchanges as of today is that the demand for expressions of regret have been met, but that the United States is awaiting the fulfillment of the demand for punishment, and waiting for better evidence than has been provided in the past that American property and American rights will be respected.

Mr. Allison himself reported that he had been informed by Japanese military authorities in Nanking that the soldier who slapped him, and 20 of his colleagues, would be tried by a court martial.

**Text of Apology**

The text of the Japanese apology, translation of the oral communication of the Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs to Ambassador Grew, was made public as follows:

"1. Whatever the antecedent

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

## Right to Guard Labor Law Is Won by Board

### Supreme Court Rules It Can Investigate Acts of Companies

### No Dissent Listed

### California Court Reversed in Reinsurance Tax Decision

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld today the right of the National Labor Relations Board to conduct hearings to determine whether companies subject to the Wagner Labor Relations Act had engaged in unfair labor practices.

Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered the opinion on two cases involving the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

He announced no dissent. Mr. Justice Cardozo, absent, did not participate.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed who was sworn in and who took his seat on the bench for the first time was an interested spectator of the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Brandeis said the court was of the opinion that the federal district courts were "without power to enjoin the Board from holding the hearings."

"The District Court," Mr. Brandeis said, "is without jurisdiction to enjoin hearings because the power 'to prevent any person from engaging in any unfair practice affecting commerce' has been vested by Congress in the Board and the Circuit Court of Appeals and Congress has declared: 'This power shall be exclusive, and shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, code, law, or otherwise.'

"The grant of that exclusive power is constitutional, because the act provided for appropriate procedure before the Board and in the review by the Circuit Court of Appeals and adequate opportunity to secure judicial protection against possible illegal action on the part of the Board.

"No power to enforce an order is conferred upon the Board. To secure enforcement, the Board must apply to a Circuit Court of Appeals for its affirmance. And until the Board's order has been affirmed by the appropriate Circuit Court of Appeals, no penalty accrues for disobeying it."

**Insurance Decision**

The Court held that use of single control levers—known as "joy sticks"—by the United States in many Army and Navy planes infringed a patent issued in this country to Robert Esnault-Pelterie, a French inventor

In a decision read by Chief Justice Hughes the tribunal affirmed a ruling by the United States Court of Claims that the patent was valid and had been infringed by the United States. Mr. Justice Black dissented.

Officials said no computation had been made of amounts which may be involved in patent royalties.

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company won its Supreme Court attack on a California tax imposed on premiums received from other insurance companies doing business in California. Mr. Justice Stone delivered an opinion reversing a ruling by the California Supreme Court sustaining the levy. Mr. Justice Black dissented.

The Connecticut company contended that everything in connection with its reinsurance business was done in Connecticut. It argued that California could not collect the assessment.

The $21,737 tax constituted a 2.6 per cent levy on $836,061 premiums which various life insurance companies paid to Connecticut General. The latter company had agreed to indemnify the other companies against liability under their California policies.

"All that appellant (the insurance company) did, Mr. Justice Stone said, "in effecting the reinsurance was done without the State and for its transaction no privilege or license by California was needful. The tax cannot be sustained either as laid on property, business done, or transactions carried on within the State, or as a tax on a privilege granted by the State."

### Reed Takes His Seat As Associate Justice; Successor Is Tested

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Stanley F. Reed, former Solicitor General, took a simple oath of office in the marble-pillarded Supreme Court Chamber today making him an Associate Justice of the High Court. Only a few minutes previously, Senators held hearings in a cubby-hole of a committee room in the Capitol on Robert H. Jackson's appointment as successor to Mr. Reed, as Solicitor General.

Mr. Reed took his oath from Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, and Mr. Jackson hurried over from the Senate committee room to watch the final act in the elevation of their former colleague

In the committee room Mr Jackson's speeches on he anti-monopoly issue, which have attracted nationwide interest, were raised by Senators who seemed particularly interested in whether the Jackson trust-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

## World's Sunday Schools Gain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Reports from 51 nations indicate "a world-wide outreach for Christian education that seeks to make the world safe for little children," according to the World's Sunday School Association. The Association which has just made its annual announcement through the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, General Secretary, represents a total of 40,000,000 Sunday School pupils.

Among achievements for 1937 was the first establishment in Greece of a Sunday School for girls in the Greek Orthodox Church, it is reported. The largest enrollment in any Spanish-speaking area in the world is found in Puerto Rico, where more than 50,000 children have joined. The Sunday School has proven to be "the best agency for teaching religion to children" in Mexico, since a law went into effect restricting such instruction to homes and registered church buildings, according to the report.

The growth and high quality of the work in South Africa is referred to. "Arrangements were completed in 1937 to hold in the port city of Durban the next world's Sunday School convention, July 22 to 28, 1940." The report says, "This is largely due to the activities of the National Sunday School Association of South Africa, whose General Secretary, Mr. John G. Birch, was recently awarded a Coronation medal by His Majesty, George VI."

The second national "Bantu" convention, held by native participants, was held late in December in South Africa.

"During the closing days of the year," the report continues, "the World's Sunday School Association opened the much-desired Geneva office, located in the International Center in the former League of Nations building, known as the Palais Wilson, with Dr. Adolph Keller, Vice-Chairman of the World Council of the Association, in charge."

Despite the outbreak of war, progress was made in China, the report adds, where a program for training leaders for voluntary service gained ground. In Korea many Sunday School leaders have continued loyal to the movement even though it meant imprisonment when religious convictions were placed above government regulations.

## Dissension Eased By Czech-German Cultural Program

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — In these days when so much is heard about the misunderstandings between Czechs and Germans in Czechoslovakia it is interesting to note an example of social and cultural cooperation between the two peoples.

This is to be found in Ceske Budejovice (Budweis) in South Bohemia, a town of 75,000 inhabitants, 50,000 of whom are of Czech and the rest of German nationality. Here a "German-Czech Club for Democratic Cooperation" established last year is serving as a bridge over the difficulties separating the two nations.

People of all kinds of political and social opinion can join provided only they agree to further the cause of mutual understanding. Lectures and discussions in which Czech and German are the languages used, social evenings and dramatic performances form the program of the Society.

The first club discussion in 1938 was on the "National Problem in the Czechoslovak Republic," and Dr. Hubert Ripka of the Lidové Noviny spoke in Czech and Dr. Wenzel Jaksch, a deputy, in German.

The Club aims at following Thomas G. Masaryk's well-known ideal: "The clearing up of all disputes between us and our Germans would be a great political accomplishment."

## Canadians Show Live Interest In U.S. Trade Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Jan. 31—Every man, woman, and child in Canada has a "$100 interest" in the new Canadian-United States trade treaty, plans for the negotiation of which have just been announced.

For Canada—thanks in part to the treaty with the United States which has been in effect for the past two years—has returned again to second place among all the nations of the world in the total of its "per capita exports."

So while administrative and judicial problems may loom large on the calendars of government offices and of Parliament, the drafting of the new pact to extend the existing agreement with the States becomes one of the major concerns of the Liberal Mackenzie King Government, whose tariff policy has been a matter of sharp political argument.

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What it means to Canada is indicated in the per capita record. From 1926 to 1928 Canada was exporting about $130 worth of goods for each person in the Dominion. From this second place, the drop was sharp until Canada in 1931 stood sixth, with per capita exports of only around $60.

But since 1935, Canada has been

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## Economics in the News

### The van Zeeland Report—Belgian Statesman Reaffirms the Hull Policy—Other Recommendations for World Order

*By* H. B. E.

The cold water that has already been poured upon the report made by former Belgian Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland is a sorry commentary upon the defeatism which is taking hold of the world. From every capital one reads that the recommendations are too idealistic. It used to be a testimony to one's spiritual development to be classified in such terms. Now alas, idealism is rated with quixotry, a tilting at windmills in a harsh realistic world. In reality, however, the van Zeeland report is a "Stop, Look and Listen!" sign to a world which will disregard the sign only at the peril of its own security from war.

The Belgian statesman made the world survey at the behest of the British and French Governments. Both of them almost disowned the missioner before he had been half-way advanced upon his investigation. In the United States, I am glad to say, he had a courteous reception. Though he came as a private citizen, the President, nevertheless, treated him with all the ceremony due to a visiting potentate. I was in England soon after Mr. van Zeeland's American trip. He had just been to London, and in the debates in the House of Commons I heard some bitter complaints from the Liberal benches that the Belgian had not been received with American ceremony. The survey seemed already to be regarded as an academic exercise.

To my view, the report in the main is a realistic document, granted the need for world organization. It may roughly be divided into four parts: commercial, debts, ownership of raw materials, financial. Except for the financial proposals, not one of the recommendations is outside the sphere of practical politics in a world that is really bent upon settling its difficulties, instead of taking the line of least resistance down the Gadarene hillside.

¶ ¶ ¶

Commercially the Belgian backs the entire content of the Hull policy. He agrees, in other words, that the world should base its trading only upon the principle of equality of treatment, or non-discrimination. This is the Golden Rule of commercial intercourse. At the same time Mr. van Zeeland feels that nations which do discriminate in their trade relations should not be accorded equal treatment. Groups of nations, also, should be allowed to exchange tariff favors without having automatically to pass them on to others. All these exceptions to equality of commercial treatment are contained in the Hull Trade Agreement policy.

The debt question is mainly concerned with war debts. For years back the State Department has been ready to listen to any proposition that the debtor nations might care to proffer. It is true that the Johnson Act has alienated the debtors. Here, I think, the United States has a contribution to make: that "spasm of international ill-will," which prohibits governments from raising money in this market till they have composed their debts, should be repealed. But I cannot see that the Johnson Act prohibits some offer of readjustment on the war debts.

The monopolies over certain raw materials owned by colonial proprietors constitute a constant invitation to the have-nots to grab unexploited territory. At Geneva, Sir Samuel Hoare said that such monopolies had provoked the Italian raid on Ethiopia. And yet there has been no change in the system. It still remains a sore spot. Even the United States has grumbled over the monopolies in rubber and tin. In my opinion the Open Door in the colonies is only a little less important than the equality of treatment principle in commercial intercourse. Indeed, they are both related.

¶ ¶ ¶

The only suggestion in the van Zeeland Report that hardly seems essential as yet is the pooling of exchange equalization funds. It is not essential because of the understanding which has been reached between the two great money powers, the United States and the United Kingdom. Both are keeping the pound-dollar rate stable by a common policy. Britain, moreover is helping America to support the gold market. Last spring the American Treasury felt that it alone was "carrying the gold baby." That feeling was due to a misapprehension based upon the lack of data on gold buying.

Now it turns out, according to Bank of International Settlement figures, that in 1936 Britain bought more gold than America did. The rate of British gold purchases last year was about half of the American takings. No doubt such support satisfies Secretary Morgenthau, since it shows co-operation where formerly there was uncertainty. Between them, the pound and the dollar working together can keep the monetary world straight; though the two nations should certainly explore all feasible means of redistributing the pile of gold they are accumulating.

So, all in all, the van Zeeland Report is a common-sense document, as it was bound to be, since the author is an economist as well as a former Prime Minister. And common-sense should impress people even if it does not seem to impress their governments.

## Better English in America

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP)—From the vantage ground of the English Department of Northwestern University's School of Commerce and Journalism, Dr. Walter K. Smart declared that the United States was in the midst of a period of remarkable word-consciousness.

Persons representing virtually all strata of society are wading into the streams of speech up to their larynges.

The cross-word puzzle, radio, improve-your-talk journals, special courses in language, the word quiz have all, he said, helped to bring this about.

The upshot of it, he ventured, would be a pronounced general improvement in verbal and written expression. Thus, it might come to pass that cleavage of infinitives would brand a faltering conversationalist permanently as a pariah; and malapropisms might become as scarce as persons who have read the Ramayana in the original Sanskrit.

Dr. Smart is no dogmatic purist, however. An imposing shelf full of masterpieces supports his belief that language is enormously enriched by innovators who disdain rules.

"Much of our slang is picturesque and keenly alive," Dr. Smart said. "Some of it is the inspiration of genius. The trouble is that after the genius employs it, every fool comes along and uses it, turning it into another bromide. The fellow who first said 'Stop monkeying with that' really had something. It was significant. But that expression has been so overused that it no longer has any imagery."

It is necessary, he asserted, to get back to an understanding of the pictures that words represent.

Dr. Smart said the big lack in the English language was a neuter singular pronoun to go with words such as "everyone" and "everybody." He continued:

"We need also a fitting possessive pronoun for inanimate objects. Personally, I object to 'whose' with an inanimate object, because it is too personal."

Asked what he considered the most abused word in the language, the Professor replied, "If there were such a word, I'd say it was 'ain't.' Among people in general, 'thing' is most abused; in business, 'proposition'; among women 'awfully,' 'terribly' and similar words; among writers 'so.'"

Dr. Smart said he considered "no" the most helpful word, and, in many respects, "stop" the most dramatic. His choice for ugly word number one was "ubiquitous." He suggested several as among the most beautiful, at least subjectively: murmur, memorial, lullaby, roar, roam, and dour, the last of which he characterized as "a caressing word which defines something disagreeable."

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## *Mrs. R. Bobs Up In a Bobless Bob With a Knot in It*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Newspaper headlines saying Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had bobbed her hair were a mistake.

Despite efforts of professional hair-dressers to fix up a new coiffure for her, she is still wearing her hair in the same soft wave with a small knot at the back.

Nor does she intend to have it cut any time in the near future. Her reason: She drives so much in an open car with the President that she couldn't keep a hat on if there wasn't a knot to pin it to and she can't think of anything more annoying to a presidential procession than having to stop to pick up her hat.

## Trade, Crop Production Called Way to Prosperity

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31 (AP)—E. G. Nourse, Director of the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., told a Wisconsin farm and home week audience today that high prices brought about by restriction of production retarded rather than promoted national prosperity. He said:

"I hope the national efforts of organized agriculture will be directed toward stimulating the productivity of business and labor rather than toward new efforts at competitive restriction as a means of getting nominally high prices."

# Moscow Repertory Players Told to Seek Other Places

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—In March, 1937, the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor reported a controversy between the internationally famous theatrical producer, Vsevelod Meyerhold, and the Communist Party's theatrical censorship board, which prefers to call itself the Arts Committee.

Mr. Meyerhold at that time had startled the Soviet world of arts by publicly condemning the officious interference in theatrical productions by Communist politicians on the Arts Committee, and had strongly hinted that these men knew little or nothing about the work of the theater. He was the only theatrical producer in Russia who took this bold stand.

In reporting Mr. Meyerhold's action, the Monitor's correspondent declared: "The outcome of this controversy will show whether it is possible for any Soviet artist to challenge political domination with impunity."

A year passed, and nothing drastic happened to Mr. Meyerhold. But one privilege after another was taken from him; he was moved with his repertory company into a small suburban theater; his subsidies from the State were cut down bit by bit. Finally, the expected blow struck. The official organ of the Communist Party, the newspaper Pravda, curtly announced that the Meyerhold State Theater at Moscow, which had been organized soon after the revolution, was being closed immediately, since it had become "alien to Soviet art." The newspaper added that a committee would look into the matter as to whether "there is any further use for Meyerhold in any capacity in the Soviet theater." This announcement was accepted universally as an admission that Mr. Meyerhold's career was ended.

**Stage Set in Center**

For the last three years, the Soviet Government has been building in Moscow a great theater of a new type, which was designed by Meyerhold for the use of his own repertory company. Its stage was set in the center, like a circus arena, and it makes use of complicated machinery to create stage illusions.

Writing a year ago, the Monitor correspondent declared: "It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Meyerhold, in view of his defiance of the Arts Committee, will be given the theater he designed, or whether it will be turned over to some more compliant producer."

It is now announced that this building will be used for other purposes, not yet determined. The repertory company which has worked with Mr. Meyerhold for almost 20 years is instructed to disperse and seek employment in other theaters. There is probably a note of concealed irony in these instructions, since Meyerhold had original and erratic theories of acting, and it will not be easy for actors trained in his theater to find work in the more conventional theaters which are in high favor with the Bolshevik regime today.

**Trained Under Stanislavsky**

For many years after the revolution, the Communists accepted Meyerhold as their foremost producer; he had been trained under Stanislavsky in the Moscow Art Theater before the revolution, but hailed the revolution as an opportunity to discard completely the "bourgeois" theater and build up in its place a true "proletarian" or "mass" theater. His ideas were eagerly seized upon by hundreds of younger theatrical workers. Meyerhold even suggested that all the existing repertory companies, including the Moscow Art Theater and the state ballet and opera companies, should be dispersed.

Fortunately, this suggestion was effectively opposed by Lunacharsky, the first Communist Commissar of Education; although many Communists were anxious to carry it out. If it had been adopted, the chief glories of the present Russian theater would not exist. It is an irony of history that Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko, who founded the Moscow Art Theater in 1896, should today stand first in the Kremlin's favor, while Meyerhold, the Communist innovator, should be cast into the outer darkness.

The founders of the Art Theater have never pretended any enthusiasm for Communism or for a "proletarian" theater. They have adhered with surprising steadfastness to the pre-revolutionary traditions of their 42-year-old repertory company. Today that company is the "court favorite" of the Communist regime.


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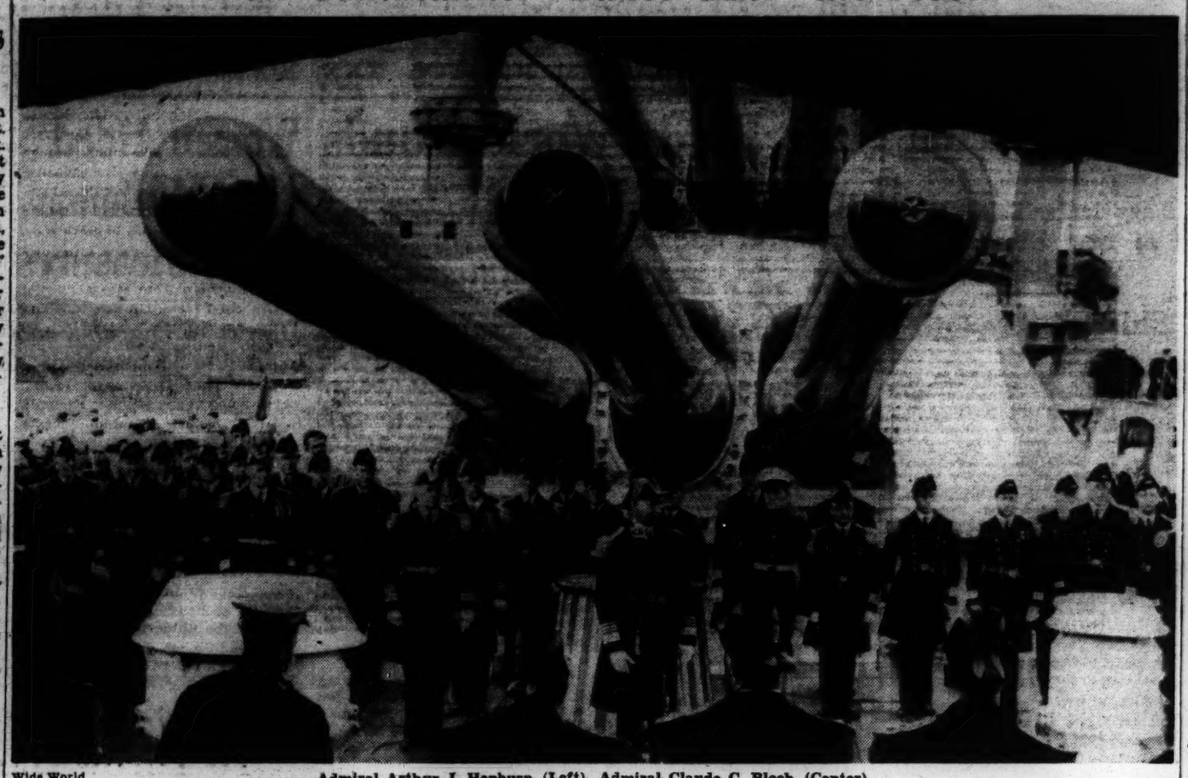
# New Commander 'Takes Over' the Fleet



Wide World — **Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn (Left), Admiral Claude C. Bloch (Center)**

In a gold-braided naval ceremony dating back to the days of "iron men and wooden ships," the United States Fleet received a new commander-in-chief on Jan. 29 at Los Angeles Harbor. Hailed with a 17-gun salute, Admiral Bloch strode aboard the flagship Pennsylvania and formally took command. Admiral Hepburn, his predecessor, has been assigned to other duties.

The whole fleet will get under way tonight or tomorrow morning for an intensive training drill.

The purposes of the exercises are organization and training. They are the regular means by which the commander-in-chief and the force commanders determine the fitness of the various units and the fleet as a whole.

Admiral Bloch told the officers gathered Saturday on the Pennsylvania to witness his taking over command of the fleet, that the "only justification for being is to be ready to fight."

It was his first message to the fleet. It presages hard work and constant alertness and his determination to have the fleet kept up to fighting efficiency second to none.

The major units in the tactical exercises will be 10 battleships, 13 heavy cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, more than 50 destroyers, and a number of submarines, in addition to mine sweepers and mine layers.

# Netherlands Hails Birth of Princess, Heiress to Throne

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31—An outburst of rejoicing among the people of the Netherlands today greeted a salute of 51 guns that announced the arrival of a new heiress to the Dutch throne. Had Princess Juliana's baby been a boy, the salute would have been 101 guns.

The Hague made the announcement in a proclamation which said:

"Fellow Citizens, it is with deep-felt joy that we proclaim that today, Jan. 31, 1938, through the Grace of God is born the Princess of Orange-Nassau, Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld, whereat the heart's desire of all the people of the Netherlands is realized. Long live the Royal Family."

The birth of a Princess does not necessarily mean that at some distant date the Netherlands will again have a Queen—the third in succession—(not counting Queen Regent Emma).

**Boy Would Have Precedence**

For this would be the case only if no other children are born to Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard, or if all the other children were girls. But if a later born child should be a boy, this boy would automatically have preference over older sisters, and would be the Crown Prince of the Netherlands, because the Netherlands Constitution declares that "in case of equal blood relationship men have preference over women."

Meanwhile the national jubilation over the birth of a Princess is not diminished by the fact that the Netherlands people as a whole are looking forward to a Crown Prince being born to them.

After the passing of King William III in 1890, the young Queen Dowager Emma proved an efficient and very beloved Queen Regent. Then Queen Wilhelmina, the present Queen, found a place in the hearts of the Netherlands people through her wise reign, her simplicity, her deep interest in her people and her high ideals since 1898 when, as a girl of 18, she was inaugurated Queen of the Netherlands.

**Crown Princess Popular**

Crown Princess Juliana also has enjoyed remarkable popularity. Nevertheless the people would undoubtedly like to have a King again. This explains also why Prince Bernhard met such a spontaneous welcome from the people when his engagement to Princess Juliana was announced Sept. 8, 1936.

Since the day when a young, bare-headed sportsman in an open Ford two-seater, with his happy fiancée beside him, drove up at the Royal Palace at The Hague, for his first official visit to his future mother-in-law, the popularity of this Prince of German stock, has grown.

It was evident that the romance of Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana was a real love match and brought great happiness to the Netherlands' royal family.

**New Link Between Dynasties**

The birth of an heir to the throne means another new link between two of the oldest dynasties of Europe, the House of Orange-Nassau and that of Lippe-Biesterfeld. For the first time in history, a Princess of Orange-Nassau now bears at the same time the title of Princess of Lippe-Biesterfeld, as was officially decreed by Queen Wilhelmina in October, 1937.

Fresh evidence of Princess Juliana's thoughtfulness was seen in the fact that to forestall another avalanche of presents from the people, similar to that at her wedding, she asked that gifts on the occasion of the birth of a new heir to the throne, be given to charity. So everywhere committees were set up to collect the gifts which people intended to present to Princess Juliana. From these funds, baby clothes were purchased to be distributed among those needy women who would become mothers in the same month as Princess Juliana. This gesture was in accord with Princess Juliana's deep interest in child welfare and relief work, in which Prince Bernhard has heartily joined her.

# A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Boston

Saturday, October 1st.

Henry has signed with William to buy that Virginia land. Scarce can I write I am so sick at heart.

My dear husband has deigned to discuss all with me and though I am overpersuaded and Henry is of a fine wit, even so know I deeper down than knowledge that we shall rue this day's doings.

Would Henry could speak to King George and his silly ministers who do so wreck our lives.

To-day despite all the talk and all the victories of which I have heard tell so much, the Red Coats came, and at four of the clock they paraded on our Common, Colors flying, fifes playing, each soldier having received sixteen rounds of shot. And as if they were come to an enemy's country, eight ships of war with loaded cannon and springs on their cables were anchored in the harbour so as to command the town, and the soldiers did land at the Long Wharf with a train of artillery and two pieces of cannon.

Our Governor Bernard in fear, and I do vow, in very shame, did flee to the country this morning, and left the landing to be effected by one Major or Colonel Dalrymple of the artillery, and one Admiral or Captain Smith; a Mr. Montresor, an engineer, and I know not what more of the military.

**Even Sybil Is Roused**

To-day had there been a riot of the 'Sons' (of Liberty) I would have felt small surprise, but naught befell, though I vow had I had a musket in mine own hand I do believe I would have used it with right good will.

Henry does still repeat that the soldiers cannot be quartered in the town. 'Tis against the law and some old statute of King Henry VIII. All I know is that the Red Coats are here, and 'tis said Thomas Hutchinson hath boasted that all our Boston bravadoes ended in naught, and now we know that death by the sword or halter will be the consequence of opposition.

Henry in at six to gulp down a bit of meat, then off again. He did report that Colonel Dalrymple hath field equipment for his artillery, but for the rest demanded shelter, and expressed a vast surprise that none had been prepared within the town! I wonder has he heard of our Convention and its learned resolutions.

Henry still vowing the soldiers had no right to be among us, did with the next breath declare that as the night was cold, the 'Sons' could but take compassion on the soldiery and would let them rest the night in Faneuil. Red Coats in Faneuil Hall!

**English People Blameless**

I have but now put porridge on the fire. My poor Henry and William too will be spent after this day's doings.

Could I have writ this much and yet not one word of my great woe about Virginia. 'Tis inconceivable—and here comes Henry, and all must rest to be transcribed anon. He is whiter than any sheet.

Sunday, Oct. 2

'Tis but six of the clock and God be thanked my dear Henry asleep at last. He did weep last night for very rage and insult, my husband, who is ever so self-contained and quiet. Over and over did he blaspheme against one, my Lord Hillsborough and our Governor Bernard.

"The English people have naught against us," he did repeat 10 dozen times. "They know naught concerning us or our needs. I vow many members of that venal Parliament would be hard put to it to put their fingers on Boston on the map. And yet they would spend our money and force us to their will."

He did speak to one of the Red Coats and the man knew not where America was, and did seem in amaze that savages lined not upon the shore to meet their ship.

Little Harry will be awake anon, and now must I go to him before he cries out and does disturb his father. No matter how he does chide me, nor what remains undone, Henry shall sleep until he awakes by nature.

**Adelaide Stedman**

## Sybil Speaks

**The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirteenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.**

# Reich Plans Economic Defense

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, head of the Reich's four-year plan for economic self-sufficiency, today announced formation of a National Economic Defense Council.

Its purpose, said the announcement, "is to render it certain that German economy can meet all demands necessary for the security of the German people."

Germans who have rendered special service in the field of economics will be summoned to join and to take a special oath of loyalty to Chancellor Hitler. They will be known as "Economic Defense Leaders."

Totalitarian Germany yesterday celebrated the fifth anniversary of Adolf Hitler's coming to power with parades, speeches and praise for the Reichsführer's solution of five major problems since 1933.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, addressing a large rally of Hitler Youth, reviewed achievements of the five years and pictured present-day Germany as a powerful, united nation where justice reigns.

In another ceremony, Reichsführer Hitler awarded national prizes for accomplishments in art and science. He gave jeweled stars to four men, including Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, official philosopher and creator of Teuton neo-paganism, and a fifth to the widow of Ludwig Troost who passed on in 1934 after designing the monumental National Socialist edifices since erected at Munich.

Wilhemstrasse was jammed with an enthusiastic multitude which witnessed a march by Hitler's Guards.

The Führer took the salute of the marching men in his limousine. The surging crowds would not disperse until the Reichsführer again reappeared, this time on the balcony of the Chancellery, where he saluted and expressed his thanks.

The day's celebrations ended with the traditional torchlight parade of National Socialist formations.

National Socialist Germany credits Herr Hitler with solution of five major problems since he came into power in 1933. His major accomplishments were described as: Elimination of unemployment; abolition of Versailles Treaty restriction; putting Germany in a position to drive Jews out of the economic as well as social and political life; suppression of opposition political parties; breaking Germany's isolation by alliances with Italy and Japan, and friendship with Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary.

Still facing the National Socialist regime were the questions of possible colonial expansion, improvement of foreign relations, and reaching peaceful relations with the Roman Catholic and Protestant Confessional Churches.

# *U. S. Rail Worker Phones King Boris*

FALLS CITY, Neb., Jan. 31 (AP)—The big news in Falls City today was Railroad Engineer Gus Phillips' transatlantic telephone call to King Boris, of Bulgaria, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday anniversary.

Mr. Phillips and King Boris became acquainted in 1932. Both found mutual interest in railroad engineering problems.

The engineer left his run on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Omaha yesterday to make the call.

"Your Majesty, this is Phillips speaking from America," the engineer said. "I am extending you my sincere greetings. Good health and a long life to yourself. . . . My love to all Bulgaria."

The King answered: "Thank you very much for your kind wishes," and then inquired about the weather. Mrs. Phillips, listening in at Falls City, added her greetings.

During the conversation Princess Maria Louisa, five years old, chimed in with several "Hellos." The call cost Mr. Phillips $31.

## Philadelphia Academy Awards Eight Prizes

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP)—New York artists Jan. 29 were awarded four of the eight prizes at the 133d annual exhibit of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The best oil painting award went to Eugene Speicher, of New York for a portrait, "Marianna." Antonio P. Martino, of Philadelphia, won the award for the best landscape with "Leverington Avenue." The best oil portrait prize went to Arnold Blanch, of New York, for "portrait of man."

## 14,566 Visited Alaska

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Figures compiled by the Ketchikan Chronicle show that 14,566 tourists visited Alaska in 1937, believed to be a record.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## Foreign Affairs Notebook

### Rome-Berlin Axis

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

**What is the Berlin-Rome axis?**

It's another way of saying a German-Italian entente.

**The axis originated** about a year ago. Before that, relations between Berlin and Rome had been at least uncertain. Hitler's visit to the Duce in Venice in 1934 was none too cordial. Only 25 days after, Austrian National Socialists assassinated Chancellor Dollfuss, and Italy, fearing a German-Austrian putsch, massed its troops on the Austrian border. Next year Italy was even discussing a "Stresa Front" with Britain and France against Germany.

One of Europe's quick re-shuffles altered this. Italy invaded Ethiopia late in 1935. Britain led the League forces in imposing sanctions. In the middle of 1936 France also offended Italy by siding with the Spanish loyalists against the rebels. Italy was angry, isolated, and in need of friends. She swung over to Berlin and the Berlin-Rome axis came into being.

**The purpose of the axis,** as first announced, October, 1936, was: Joint action against communism; joint recognition of rebel Spain; German recognition of Italy's claims in Ethiopia; trading rights for Germany in Ethiopia; a new Locarno pact, to include Britain and France and to exclude Russia.

No military agreement involved—at least publicly.

Axis marked by interchange of visits by leading personages, civil and military, culminating in the Duce's spectacular visit to Berlin last September.

**Fruits of the axis:** Trade treaty last February; triangular accord with Japan against communism; lining up with Vatican against red "peril"; Austria's independence guaranteed; Italy's open backing of Germany's claim to re-instatement of African colonies.

Axis leaves Italy free to exploit its "sphere" in the Mediterranean, and Germany free to further its influence in the small nations of the Danube.

Axis seems firm so long as objectives are limited. If those limits should be exceeded, its continuance would probably be precarious.

A Monday Feature

# Moslem and Christian Arabs Find Fields of Co-operation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BEIRUT, Lebanon—The Greek Orthodox Bishop of Hama, Syria, stated at a recent conference of Arabs that he does not want British guardianship of Jesus' tomb in Jerusalem, and is satified with the way Moslems have guarded for several centuries the Church of the Holy Sepulcher where the tomb is located.

The keys to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher have been in the hands of Moslem families since Omar I, second Moslem Caliph placed them there before his passing in 644 A. D.

There is a genuine feeling of brotherhood between Christians and Moslems which tends to draw together the great Moslem Arab majority of several millions with the almost negligible minority of a few hundred thousand Christian Arabs.

Since the European mandates were established over Arab peoples after the World War, there have been many opportunities to note the definite fraternization of Christians and Moslems in their common difficulties arising from violent clashes with the mandatory powers, and there are many outstanding instances of heroism where Moslems have aided Christians and vice versa.

**Evidences of Co-operation**

Only last year during the 50-day strikes and riots in Syria, which started the wheels of Syrian independence in motion, the Maronite Patriarch was given an unheard-of ovation in the Omayyad Mosque at Damascus, because his declarations concerning Syrian independence and his generous gifts to suffering Moslems indicated his friendly attitude.

Almost daily reports are heard of sympathetic Christian and Moslem co-operation in connection with the Palestine situation. To an observer with an international outlook these are pleasant conditions, and he is heartened by the natural tendency to accept surface evidence, to feel that old rivalries are passing and that a new order is coming to the Near East.

There are, however, a good many obstacles to overcome before fraternization is complete.

The roots of Moslem-Christian rivalries are centuries old; they involve many items which have no bearing on religion. Perhaps they are circumstantial and trivial in their origins, but today they loom large and must be faced if the Moslem Arab is ever to be able to take his place as a factor in world economy.

The Moslem Arab has a far greater problem ahead of him than the Christian Arab. He is generally not so well educated according to standards of western civilization; he has had far less contact with the westernizing process. The Moslems have been the desert tribesmen, the herdsmen, the farmers, the great landed proprietors, who were close to the land and who knew the desert code of raiding hostile tribes to obtain necessities.

**Growth of Western Culture**

The Christians have been the merchants and commercial people found usually in the trading centers, and having intercourse with the outside world—with the growth of western culture. Moreover, the Christian Arabs and their descendants were often those who had not accepted Islam in the great sweep of its early years when the Near East turned from Christian teachings to Moslem almost overnight.

Slowly more rigid lines of cleavage were built up. Although Moslems outnumbered Christians and could have overcome them at any time, Christians controlled the business and trade, and thus held the upper hand, albeit that Moslems held the land. So it went—each needing the other, but not admitting nor accepting it.

The Arabs as a people have lived in isolation, cut off from western evolution. Only since the World War have the influences of the West commenced to take effect. They are, however, alert, active, intelligent thinkers who will go far under proper tutelage.

Their greatest need is education for the standards of most of them are those of the thirteenth century.

# Message

(Continued from Page 1)

democratic institutions of your young republic from its enemies both within and without Spain. Your struggle set a stirring example to all democratic peoples. As members of one democratically elected Parliament to another, we salute you.

**Senators Sign**

The Senators who signed are:

Warren R. Austin (R.), Vermont.
George L. Berry (D), Tennessee.
Prentiss M. Brown (D), Michigan.
William J. Bulow (D), South Dakota.
Harry F. Byrd (D), Virginia.
Arthur Capper (R), Kansas.
Tom Connally (D), Texas.
Vic Donahey (D), Ohio.
Allen J. Ellender (D), Louisiana.
Lynn J. Frazier (R), North Dakota.
Ernest W. Gibson (R), Vermont.
Clyde L. Herring (D), Iowa.
Rush D. Holt (D), West Virginia.
Edwin C. Johnson (D), Colorado.
Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog)., Wisconsin.
M. M. Logan (D), Kentucky.
George McGill (D), Kansas.
Kenneth McKellar (D), Tennessee.
Sherman Minton (D), Indiana.
Gerald P. Nye (R), North Dakota.
Claude Pepper (D), Florida.
James P. Pope (D), Idaho.
Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D), Washington.
Elbert D. Thomas (D), Utah.
Elmer Thomas (D), Oklahoma.
John G. Townsend, Jr., (R), Delaware.

# Brotherhood Call Spoken by Bishop

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 31—Delivering the Founder's Day address at Hampton Institute this morning, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, newly elected presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, points out some reasons why Christianity seems to be a failure in the world of strife.

Speaking, obviously, with the present unsettled world conditions in his mind, and voicing a question which he said St. Paul tried to answer, "How can human life be saved?" Bishop Tucker used for his text Paul's conclusion—"by grace are ye saved through faith." (Eph. 2:8.)

Moving to a broad explanation of Christianity's objectives and value, he said:

"It seems to me that that is one of the serious things, you, who are being educated, should bear in mind—that if you are going to obtain the treasures of heaven and be the means by which those treasures are applied to the problems of human life today, you must not only knock at the door of heaven; you must place yourself on the altar of God and enlist with all the capacity that God has given to you in trying to build up the brotherhood of man, the kingdom of beauty and goodness here on earth."

## Rogalsky Is Elected Cornell Comptroller

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 31—Election of George F. Rogalsky as Comptroller of Cornell University and of Prof. William N. Barnard as director of the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering was announced here today.

Simultaneously, establishment of a school of chemical engineering as the fourth constituent unit of the College of Engineering was announced by the University. Dr. F. H. Rhodes, professor of chemistry and chemical engineering at the University since 1920, was named director of the new school, effective on July 1.

## Seadlund Indicted In Ross Kidnaping

CHICAGO, Jan. 31—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted John Henry Seadlund on charges of kidnaping the late Charles S. Ross and "doing bodily harm" to him.

The indictment, returned before Judge Philip L. Sullivan, contained two counts, conviction upon which carries the death penalty, provided it is recommended by a trial jury. No bail was set by the court.


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RICHMOND, VA.

# Train Youth to Shun Liquor Is Warning to Maryland Drys

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31—One of America's most urgent problems is an educational program through which the nation's youth will be taught an understanding of the evils of alcohol, Fred G. Bale, nationally-known lecturer of Columbus, Ohio, told an audience of 2000 at the annual meeting of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League here yesterday.

The speaker, a former member of the Juvenile Court bench in Columbus, urged foes of the liquor traffic to "go into the taverns and places where liquor is sold and see for yourself what is going on."

"They can't keep you out of those places if you go in and take notes," he told the audience that packed Baltimore's Lyric Theater to hear him. "Those places are public places. Go in and you will be appalled."

**Women Serve Liquor**

Mr. Bale declared that in one place he visited he found there were 30 per cent more women and girls than there were men and youths. "For the first time in the history of the United States," he declared, "we have the spectacle of women serving liquor."

He criticized women's magazines which accept liquor advertising, citing one advertisement which pictured on the magazine's back cover a young and pretty American girl and beside her a purported letter telling her that "it's smart to drink so-and-so's brand of liquor."

"Imagine," he said, "that type of advertising addressed to the mothers and future mothers of our nation. We must show, and show conclusively, that it isn't smart to drink."

Mr. Bale warned that the dry forces were "lined up against an enemy that learned many lessons during the prohibition period."

"One thing they learned," he said, "was to make liquor accessible everywhere. Today, as a consequence, it is impossible for our young people to go hardly anywhere that liquor is not sold.

**Sold Everywhere**

"In the old days, everyone knew the one place where liquor was on sale, and that place bore the word, in plain English, 'saloon.' Parents could keep their children away from such places, but today what have we? We have liquor sold everywhere—not only in taverns, but in hotels, restaurants, road-houses, filling stations, grocery stores, confectioneries, everywhere."

Consequently, he said, the need for educating youth to a full appreciation of the dangers of alcohol is more urgent than ever before. He declared that "an ounce of education among the youth is worth a ton of reformation among the older," and called upon the drys to educate the army of young folk who will be the voters of the next generation.

Turning to natural science for support of his attack upon the liquor interests, Mr. Dale asserted a large group of physical scientists at the University of Illinois had agreed unanimously that alcohol had no food value, was not a stimulant, but, in fact, was a depressive, a habit-forming narcotic drug similar to morphine and opium and a "race poison" directly affecting the human system.

**Cheers for Crabbe**

The meeting, thirty-second annual gathering of the Maryland Anti-Saloon League, also was featured by an address by George W. Crabbe, the League's superintendent. There was a roar of applause as Mr. Crabbe predicted that prohibition was coming back, and more applause when he added it would be back "sooner than most people believe."

He called upon all the citizens of Maryland to get together and "close every liquor joint on Sunday: then take the saloons away from the vicinity of churches and schools."

"The brewers," he said, "told us that if we would end prohibition and bring on repeal, they would give everybody jobs. Well, does everybody have jobs now? The liquor interests told us that repeal would lessen the tax burden upon the American citizen. Did it? We now pay more taxes than ever before.

**Crime on Increase**

"And the liquor interests told us repeal would reduce crime. Let me say, in answer to that, that I have never before known such conditions of crime to occur that the police authorities in this City had to call hundreds of extra policemen into the streets to combat criminals, as is being done here now."

Henry E. Corner, Baltimore, presided at the meeting, which was attended by dry leaders from all sections of the State. The Rev. C. Carroll Bailey was song leader, with Miss Mary Bowen as soloist and Miss Ethel Engler as pianist. The prayer and benediction were given by the Rev. N. P. Patterson, pastor of the Hunting Ridge Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

# *Education or Propaganda?*

Sovfotos

Uzbek Collective Farmers Hear a Phonograph Speech
Made by V. M. Molotoff, Premier of the Soviet Government, at the Congress of Soviets

# Soviet Census Rejection Laid to Low Total

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MOSCOW—Observers here have been closely scrutinizing the Soviet press for several months in search of clues which might help to solve one of the major Soviet mysteries of 1937, namely—Why did the Government indignantly reject the census figures gathered with immense expense and trouble in January, 1937? Why were so many census officials arrested?

The mystery has not yet been solved; on this subject, the press maintains an inscrutable silence. But there seems to be some connection between the rejected census and the recent renewed wave of persecution of religious persons of all kinds. One of the questions asked in the census was: Are you a believer? It is logical to assume that the affirmative replies to this question were far too numerous to satisfy the militant atheists who control the Soviet state, and the latter therefore decided that a new anti-religious drive was necessary.

The rejection of this census disappointed serious students, who hoped to learn from its figures many unknown facts. Russia has had no real census since the Revolution; the 1926 census was admittedly incomplete and tentative. But the most elaborate preparations were made for the 1937 census; the Census Bureau employed thousands of full-time clerks and supervisors for several months in 1937, and Soviet factories manufactured hundreds of accounting machines to order, which the Soviet press proclaimed would break all records for speed in tabulating the results.

**Called Success**

The Soviet press stressed the importance of numbering the entire population for weeks before the census was taken on Jan. 6 More than 1,000,000 persons were enrolled as census-takers, organized in brigades under leaders trained in special short-courses. The federal police were assigned the task of catching for the census all who had to travel that day.

The Soviet press pronounced the census a huge success. For days afterward published descriptions showed how no pains had been spared to record every citizen. It was first announced that preliminary figures would be available in May. This correspondent applied to the Census Bureau in May, and was told that figures were not yet ready. He applied again every two or three weeks, until the end of August. The Bureau's officials became constantly more evasive and impatient; it was rumored that several had been arrested.

Finally, on Sept. 26, the Council of People's Commissars announced that the census figures had been rejected in toto, and that a new census would be taken in January, 1939. The only explanation ever given was that the Bureau had been guilty of the "grossest violation both of the elementary bases of statistical science and also of the instructions laid down by the Government." Trotzky was not blamed for this.

**Increase Wanted**

Observers concluded at once that the census had revealed that the population was much less than official estimates had assumed. For the Soviet Government, like all dictatorships, constantly stresses the importance of large population increases. The population of the Soviet Union was last estimated officially at 168,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1934. Since that time, Soviet official publications have claimed time and again that the population was increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 or more a year. At this rate, the present population would be 180,000,000.

However, competent observers have insisted for years that Soviet population estimates were far too optimistic, that they failed to take into account the serious famine of 1932-3, or probable excessive mortality in forced labor and concentration camps and among peasants thrust for the first time into over-crowded industrial cities. By rejecting the census figures, the Bolshevik authorities have given grounds to assume that these observers were near the truth.

At any rate, the procedure of taking and then rejecting the census figures is an interesting commentary upon Communist processes of thought, which the Soviet press constantly declares represents the "only truly scientific attitude." Judging by this example, it might be summarized: "If statistics fail to accord with our dogmas, there is something wrong with the statistics, and those responsible for taking them must therefore be "enemies of the people."

# Senate Turns to Housing Bill—Lodge in Way

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—With the anti-lynching bill in the Senate defeated in all but name, Congress prepared today to give quick passage to the housing bill. The measure requires only the Senate's final ratification and the President's signature to become law and to start what is hoped will be a new era in low-cost housing.

A young man from Massachusetts is the chief actor in the housing drama as it opened today. This is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., grandson of the famous Senator of the same name. It is his "prevailing wage" amendment which is the only apparent obstacle to prompt enactment.

Senator Lodge opposes the Democratic New Deal on this issue much as his grandfather opposed the policies of the Democratic Woodrow Wilson. The theory of the Administration is that agreements can be negotiated by the Government with business and labor so as to lower the cost of housing construction. If labor is guaranteed steady employment, for example, it might be induced to lower its hourly wage in order to get an equivalent, or higher, annual wage.

Labor unions are suspicious of the move, and Senator Lodge introduced and secured Senate passage of his "prevailing wage" amendment, which effectively nails wages at their present level.

The New Deal bitterly opposes the Lodge amendment, declaring it defeats the whole purpose of the bill. It easily got the amendment thrown out in conference between House and Senate leaders, and the final tussle over the measure, not expected to last long, will be to secure Senate ratification to the modified bill. The House has already approved the conference report.

With success of the Southern filibuster against the anti-lynching bill practically assured, the Senate is ready to consider other major matters ready before it. The far-reaching farm bill is still in conference, but should come up for final enactment soon. Executive reorganization is another matter about ready for debate, while the appropriation bills are ready for discussion and enactment. In the House, meanwhile, committee discussion started today on President Roosevelt's defense program.

Although the filibuster has lasted three weeks in the Senate, it has not delayed matters very much. The initiative at any new Congress is always in the House which starts the money bills; while the special session did most of the spade work on the housing and farm bills. These required several weeks in conference anyway to harmonize differences between drafts passed in the Senate and House.

The housing bill seems destined to be the first New Deal measure of great importance to be passed at this session. It provides mortgage insurance for low-cost housing of such generous character that it is expected to stimulate construction and aid employment and business revival. Mortgages may be insured up to at least 80 per cent on the value of property, while on homes costing less than $6,000 the figure is 90 per cent of valuation.

Mortgage insurance totaling $2,000,000,000 would be available immediately through national mortgage associations, and the limit might be raised to $3,000,000,000 later by the President.

# Opposition Uses Each Monday To Throw Darts at New Deal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Monday morning is the day for the Opposition to open up on the Administration program with press statements, some of which are a contribution to the running record of government and politics, and today produced the usual crop, with Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, Minority Leader, and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia leading the onslaught.

Just ahead is the conference between the President and the "small businessmen" which promises to be interesting but is unpredictable, because the Department of Commerce—which made up the list of 500 who were invited to attend—knows little or nothing about their qualifications.

Senator Byrd, who releases on nearly every Monday another installment critical of Roosevelt bureaucracy, today finds that the New Deal has contributed more than 40 new agencies—created by Executive order—to the "jungle" of federal bureaus and commissions.

No mere regrouping of these agencies, the Virginia Senator said, can achieve economy. "Retrenchment will come," he said, "only by a resolute determination to eliminate all overlapping activities and duplicated efforts, to reduce personnel and to reduce such expenditures as may be possible without impairing the efficiency of operation.

"Never before in the history of any state or municipality or business has such an opportunity existed for large savings without impairing efficient service than is today presented in the jungle of the federal bureaucracy."

Senator Byrd compiled a list of over 40 agencies which were to have expired in 1937, but which have been projected into the future by Act of Congress or Executive order, and he found only 18 consolidations or abolitions.

Representative Snell, on the other hand, asked for "positive legislative action" to combat the "Roosevelt depression." He called for three steps: (1) Modification of the present tax structure; (2) Reduced Federal spending; and (3) revision of White House press conference methods to terminate "repeated shocks of fright and alarm."

The New York Representative asked for a verbatim record of White House press conference questions and answers "to avoid confusing or conflicting judgments as to the meaning of the President's statements." He felt this "might fix responsibility for some recent disturbing misunderstandings."

Washington correspondents who regularly attend the President's conference agree that some improvements can be made. The conferences are large and unwieldy, and sometimes the questions fly thick and fast—so fast as to prevent the President from completing his answers, and mixing up different subjects. As for recent "misunderstandings" it is felt that the President has only himself to blame, and that his statements in his famous "holding company" press conference were basically un-clear. They were modified and clarified in two subsequent press conferences.

Actually, a stenographic record of the President's conferences is kept, but it is rarely open to subsequent inspection, for in these informal utterances the President is not quoted verbatim.

Since the conference from which misunderstandings arose, the President has twice presented prepared documents to correspondents covering points he was making, and they have been of substantial value. But reporters value the spontaneity of the conference as it has evolved in the past five years, feeling that it furnishes more news that way, and they are not anxious to check this flow in any way, as long as the system itself is not so unwieldly or undisciplined as to becloud what the President actually says.

# Lewis Demands U. S. Act To Meet Jobless Problem

*By the Associated Press*

Labor news in brief:

**Washington**—John L. Lewis declared that thousands of workers now face desperate need and even starvation "in spite of the President's promise" to let no willing worker starve. In a letter urging all affiliates of his Committee for Industrial Organization to notify Congress that "immediate action is needed" to provide 3,000,000 work relief jobs for the unemployed, Mr. Lewis added:

"The Administration has taken upon itself this obligation, and the workers of America expect it to fulfill its promise."

The miners' union, of which Mr. Lewis is President, has urged an immediate appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to cope with present unemployment and an added $2,000,000,000 to meet needs in the next fiscal year.

The mine workers convention directed Mr. Lewis today to carry on the C. I. O., and voted him unlimited financial support.

Less than a dozen of the 2000 delegates voted against the resolution and only one spoke against it.

The miners voted to direct their officers "to continue the activities of the C. I. O. with greater strength and increased activity for the purpose of ultimately achieving a labor movement in this country which shall afford the greatest economic and political strength to the workers of the country."

**Pittsburgh**: Taking "Big Steel's" work-week slash as a springboard, a C. I. O. union set out today to organize the "white collar" workers of the steel industry.

James Gilman, International Vice President of the United Office and Professional Workers, asserted the United States Steel Corporation's "share the work" plan demonstrated "clearly the necessity for organization" among office workers.

"Big Steel," pacemaker of the industry, announced it would place all office employees from executives to office boys on a five-day instead of a five-and-a-half day week, beginning Tuesday.

The reduction resulted in salary cuts amounting to approximately nine per cent. A Corporation spokesman said between 20,000 and 25,000 workers were affected, but added that the plan grew out of the recession and did not represent a permanent policy.

**Lansing, Mich.**: Representatives of five American Federation of Labor unions joined with delegates of 76 C. I. O. unions to back a Labor Non-Partisan League program in Michigan.

The State branch of the League, charting a course to "give labor its voice in government" without creation of a third party, adopted a program calling for establishment of a permanent state organization with county, district and ward committees.

Homer Martin, President of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union, was elected president, and Kenneth Ford, President of the A. F. of L. in Battle Creek, was named among the vice-presidents, with C. I. O. companions in two other such offices. Delegates said a fourth vice-presidency would be filled by the State A. F. of L.

**Scranton, Pa.**: David Dubinsky, National President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said that "ultimately the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. will have to merge." Addressing 200 delegates from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, Mr. Dubinski said the public was "responsive" to the C. I. O. in its early stages but now was "tired of internal fighting."

**San Juan, Puerto Rico**: Leaders of striking longshoremen voted unanimously to accept Gov. Blanton Winship's wage arbitration proposal as a means of ending the month old strike paralyzing Puerto Rican shipping. The strike leaders said they would abide by an arbitral decision if the shipping companies agreed likewise.

Shipping company officials said they were without authority to act on the Governor's proposal and that it would be referred to New York officials of the companies.

# New York to Train Career Men

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Extension of the career service for Civil Service employees, inaugurated by Mayor La Guardia in city departments, to the field of municipal finance was announced by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick today. With the cooperation of the City College the Comptroller will conduct a course of free evening study beginning on Feb. 24 in the School of Business and Civic Administration of that institution.

Dr. McGoldrick, who held the post of a professor of civic law at Columbia University prior to his election last fall, will himself deliver the first of the 12 lectures constituting the course, of which the chairman will be Joseph M. Cunningham, Deputy Comptroller. To the financial employee having a serious interest in his work, the Comptroller said, "No comparable type of free education is available within the city."

"We are starting this training course with the view of building up a department of career men in municipal finance," he continued. "The lectures will be presented in the main by our own experts, all of them Civil Service and many of them city employees for the last 20 years.

"Their work, we hope, will serve as an example for their subordinates of today who will become bureau chiefs tomorrow. The course will be thoroughly practical from the standpoint of the employee who wishes to take examinations for promotion given by the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

"Every activity of the Comptroller's office in its procedures of auditing and accounting will be discussed and a question and answer period will follow each lecture."

Under the Mayor's direction, opportunities of this sort now await city workers in the fire and sanitation departments, where a corps of men are in training to enable the city to have its own experts in these fields without hiring outside technicians.

# Green Would Quit League

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—A proposal from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that the Federation withdraw from Labor's Non-Partisan League, put a new question before the Executive Council today.

Mr. Green called the League "a ventriloquist's dummy for the C. I. O." in a report made public yesterday. He charged the League's character and activities had been transformed since John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, had also assumed leadership of the League.

Originally, Mr. Green recalled, the Non-Partisan League had been formed to mobilize labor support for President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election.

**Voice of C. I. O.**

Now, when the League speaks, he said, "it is the voice of the C. I. O. When it acts, it is the C. I. O. leaders who pull the strings. It is opposed to the best interests of American labor and should be opposed by the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green charged that after Mr. Lewis took over the League chairmanship from Maj. George L. Berry, now United States Senator from Tennessee, "droves of crusading radicals and Communists joined its ranks. Their objective . . . was to bring together the farm and labor vote into a new political party which they hoped to take over, when organized, for their own purposes."

The Federation President said the report probably would be taken up by the Executive Council this week, the second of its conference here.

Earlier the A. F. of L. President had answered charges on which the United Mine Workers, of which he is a member, threatened to oust him, with the assertion that Mr. Lewis was deceiving the mine workers "to hide the failure of his leadership."

**Charges Answered**

Mr. Green made public a 3,000-word answer which he said he had sent to Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, with the request that it be read from the floor to the miners' convention, now in session in Washington. Mr. Green, saying he was unable to appear in person as he had hoped, denied "unqualifiedly and without equivocation" that he had fostered dual unionism, the charge upon which the ouster was proposed. Asserting he followed the mandate of the Executive Council to which the mine union itself was subordinate, Mr. Green said charges against him were "mere attempts by those who are dissatisfied with such action to coerce me to violate my oath."

Mr. Green said the C. I. O. chieftain vetoed the formula for peace between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. agreed upon last month and that he misrepresented the total membership of the C. I. O. with "his empty challenge to have these 4,000,000 members ride into the A. F. of L. if only they were taken in without challenge."

"Were not these actions on his part simply a smokescreen to hide from you the failure of his leadership, to ward off the day of reckoning for his reckless squandering of your money?" the A. F. of L. president asked in the letter.

## Air Liner's Crash Laid To Structural Defects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The investigating board of the Bureau of Air Commerce said today that structural failures of the upper vertical fins and rudders caused the crash of the Northwest Airlines plane whose chash on Jan. 10 near Bozeman, Mont., caused 10 fatalities.

From the testimony of witnesses, the board said, "it was apparent that the airplane went out of control in turbulent air conditions almost immediately after it cleared the Bridger Mountain Range. It was observed to assume a stall attitude, then a glide, and what was variously described as a spin, a tight spiral, or dive, to the ground. Fire followed immediately."

## *Old Almanacs on View At Hayden Planetarium*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Time-worn almanacs and calendars are to be on view at the Hayden Planetarium during February, constituting a review of the "History of Time," it was announced by Planetarium officials today. "Poor Richard's," "Old Franklin's" and "Old Farmers'" almanacs are to be shown, some of them more than 100 years old and of great historical value. They were loaned to the Planetarium by Dr. George Rosengarten, of Philadelphia.

# *Little Old 'Mountain Canary' Loses Out as Trailer Arrives*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—The old man of the mountains and desert, with all his worldly goods stowed on the backs of plodding burros, trekking over lonely trails in search of elusive gold, rapidly is becoming only a memory in the minds of old settlers.

The prospector for gold and other rich ores in the mountains and deserts of western America has gone modern and hereinafter may be found living comfortably in a trailer as he "works" the hills and creeks looking for the yellow metal.

This fact was emphasized at the eleventh annual Mining Institute, held on the University of Washington campus, when a trailer completely fitted for prospecting work, even to small assay equipment, was exhibited to more than 400 men attending the sessions.

But unlike the average tourist trailer this modern home of the gold seeker does not have a shining coupe or sedan for motive power. Instead, it is pulled by a truck on which is mounted a complete prospective outfit for every purpose. There is a cradle for washing the sands of the creek and there is a heavy drill for delving into the hidden formations of the earth in the more mountainous areas.

The equipment, which has been assembled by a Seattle manufacturer for use in the western mining areas, has everything necessary for prospecting plus the added advantage of living in comfortable quarters, sleeping on spring-filled mattresses and cooking over a compact gasoline flame.

It is a great advance from the days when the old prospector piled his worldly belongings onto the backs of "mountain canaries," and started his long trek into the desert or the hills, stopping nightly to make camp and possibly to peck around among the rocks or "pan" creek bottom for the yellow metal.

Now the prospector steps into the cab of his powerful truck and speeds away, covering with a few hours distances which often took the prospector of old, days and sometimes weeks to negotiate. With his modern equipment the prospector can determine within a few days whether or not gold is hidden under the rough, rocky terrain or in the sands of the creeks. With his motor-driven drills he can pierce the earth within a few hours to the same depth that the old-time prospector obtained only after weeks and months and sometimes even years.

But even that modern equipment isn't the final word for the prospectors, for displayed at the Institute was another piece of prospecting equipment known as the "airplane drill." It was designed to save weight, so that it could be transported by airplane into the more remote regions where even the caravan prospector could not reach. The whole machine can be dismantled and the parts loaded into an airplane and dropped by means of parachutes at any selected spot, no matter how remote.

## Plane Production Declared Flexible

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, said yesterday American aircraft manufacturers could turn out twice the dollar volume of their present record peace-time production without expanding existing plant facilities. His report did not estimate the potential production of the aircraft industry under "war-time" conditions.

Reporting on a survey of the industry, he said the present fiscal year's production of $158,000,000 in planes, engines, and equipment could be stepped up to $345,000,000 during the next fiscal year if necessary.

"Only one kind of expansion is provided for in the estimates of manufacturers," he said. "It involves labor. Combined reports show that a total of 36,000 men are now employed in current production, whereas the industry could handle the $345,0000,000 business during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, by employing 38,000 additional men and operating all plants in three 8-hour shifts."


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# U. S. Action on Aid for China Blocked by Neutrality Law

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Extensive discussions among highest officials of the Government resulted over the week end in a decision against American co-operation at this time along any of the lines of possible action to aid China which have been under discussion in Geneva, it was learned in informed quarters today.

The decision does not preclude future action, and does not even debar further immediate diplomatic exchanges of an exploratory nature. But the opinion has crystallized here that methods such as those proposed in Geneva would neither aid China or the cause of peace at this time. It is pointed out that the Brussels Conference succeeded only in encouraging Japan.

The principal obstacle to American co-operation remains the Neutrality Act. It would be impossible so long as this act is on the statute books for the United States to shut off the sale of American munitions to Japan while at the same time continuing to make them available to China.

For this reason the Geneva discussions were considered inopportune, and the approaches which were made late last week to Washington to have been founded on an unfortunate lack of appreciation of the conditions available here which restrict further development of American foreign policy on the Far Eastern situation.

It is felt that the Geneva discussions jumped too far into the future to a stage which may be reached, but which if reached will have to be attained as the result of a long succession of steps. That stage may be reached sooner than would at the moment appear possible. It is an open secret that continuation of Chinese resistance to Japan is an earnest hope felt almost universally throughout the State Department and the Administration. And there is also an increasing tendency among responsible officials of the Government to believe that it is to the vital interest of the United States to encourage such resistance as much as possible.

If there is a disposition in European chancelleries today to assume that the United States has once more made co-operation against Japanese aggression impossible it should be recorded that since last Thursday President Roosevelt and his highest diplomatic advisers have conducted as earnest and energetic a search as could possibly be made for some formula for aid to China under which American co-operation would be possible.

The formula was not discovered. That is clear today, and through some means or other not disclosed Geneva was informed of the conclusion reached here. The result is of course abandonment for the time being of the Geneva movement since it is an axiom of world diplomacy today that Europe will take no action against Japan without the fullest co-operation from Washington.

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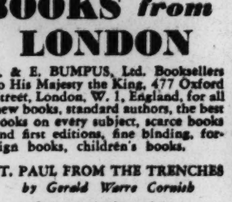

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## Swiss Demand Status Of Strict Neutrality At Session of League

**GENEVA, Jan. 31 (AP) — Switzerland announced today that it would demand complete neutrality for itself, involving freedom from all League of Nations membership obligations.**

**The Swiss Delegate, Camille Gorge, indicated, however, that Switzerland would not press the demand before the present session of the Council but would wait until May.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Jan. 31—After three days of fantastic rumors concerning negotiations between Britain, France, and Russia regarding assistance to China and alleged participation of the United States in discussions on what form that assistance should take, interest in Geneva today swung to the question of revision of the Covenant with the opening session of the special Committee of twenty-eight members to discuss this question.

There was never any basis for the rumors concerning United States participation in the Geneva discussions concerning China, neither had Britain, France and Russia discussed giving China arms credits.

These countries were merely working out a formula which the Council might adopt in response to China's appeal which would give the Chinese maximum satisfaction within the necessary limits within which the League can now take action. Such formula has now been reached and is expected to be adopted by the Council.

The League's restricted nature was again emphasized when the Committee of twenty-eight held its first open meeting. Sweden, Switzerland and Holland emphasized that, practically speaking, Article XVI of the Covenant, which deals with the action to be taken if a member resorts to war, is inoperative. The British Representative declared that this fact is now so patent that his government is willing to let matters rest.

## British Press Rumania On Safety of Jews

GENEVA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Great Britain warned the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Dr. Istrate Micescu yesterday that it would demand an extraordinary session of the League of Nations Council if Premier Octavian Goga enforced anti-Jewish measures promulgated by his Government.

Viscount Cranborne, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, reminded Dr. Micescu that France and Britain were to assist the Council President in observing the situation of Jews in Rumania during the 60-day period within which Mr. Goga's regime was to report on petitions of world Jewish organizations to the League for action.

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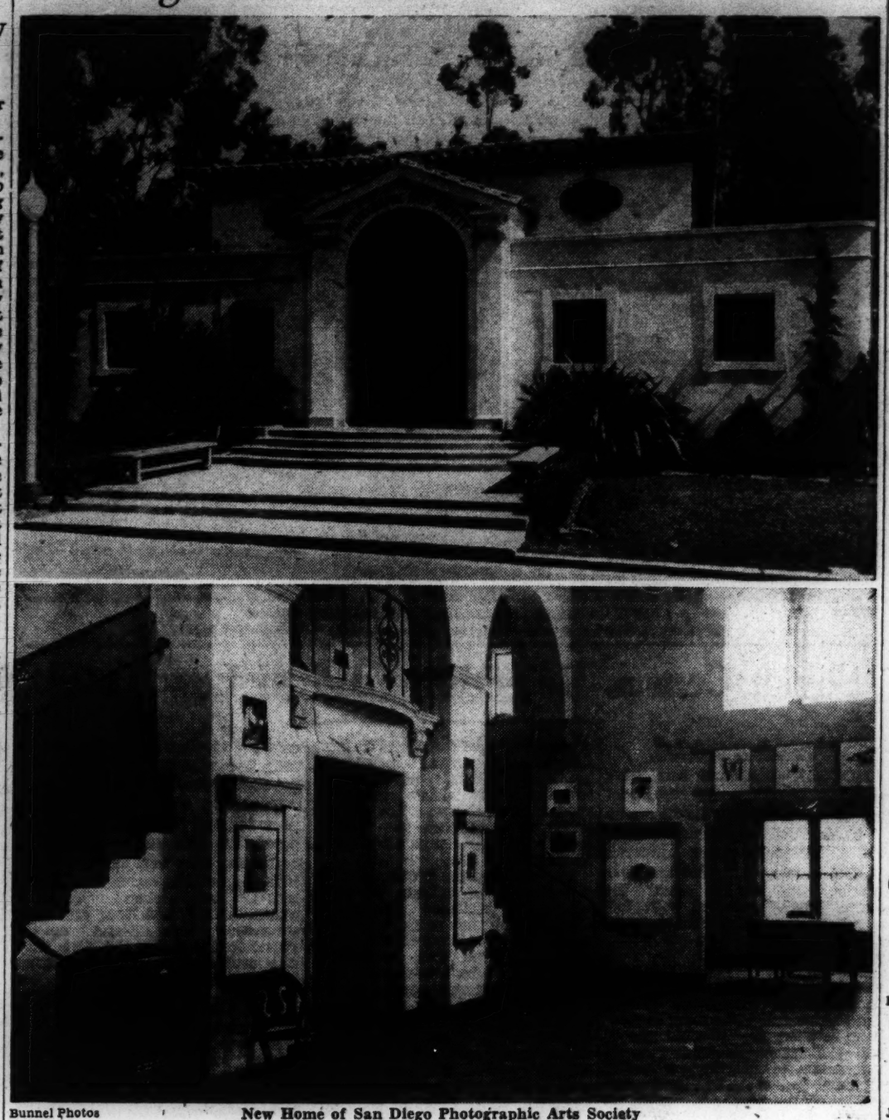
# *Background for Devotees of the Camera*



Bunnel Photos

**New Home of San Diego Photographic Arts Society**
**Above—Exterior of the House in Balboa Park**
**Lower—View of Main Lobby**

# United Camera Clubs Find Handsome Home in San Diego

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Organized to promote interest in all branches of photography, the Photographic Arts Society of San Diego is now housed in the former building of The Christian Science Monitor in Balboa Park.

The two-story Spanish type building is used for photographic exhibits and lectures and is open from noon until 5 p. m. Saturdays and Sundays.

The Photographic Arts Society was formed last year and took in at that time several photographic groups including the Camera Enthusiasts, organized in 1928. Through arrangements with the City of San Diego, the Society has been allocated its present quarters, directly across from the House of Pacific Relations.

Officers of the society include Dr. Scott E. Watson, President; Ruth Kilbourne, Secretary and Lee Warren, Treasurer.

"Our society now has about a hundred members and we hope to increase that to 500," Mr. Warren said. "Professionals, amateurs, those interested in stills and motion pictures will find groups within the Society to further their special interest.

"We welcome all interested in photography whether or not they use a camera. The dues are nominal. The Society is for scientific, educational, recreational and other non-profit purposes. We exchange ideas and have a central place for spreading scientific and educational photographic knowledge, through lectures and demonstrations."

The membership starts with those of high school age and includes one of the San Diego High School camera clubs.

# *Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures*

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**Africa**

**Southern Rhodesia**

Bulawayo: Jewish Guild Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 18.
Salisbury: Duthie Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 21.

**England**

**London**

London (auspices First Church, Croydon, and First Church, Bromley): The Penge Empire, Penge, S. E. 20, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

**Yorkshire**

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

**Scotland**

**Lanarkshire**

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkeley Street, C. 3, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

**Midlothian**

Edinburgh (First Church): New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 13.

**United States**

**California**

Coronado: Coronado High School Theater, Sixth and E Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.
Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Auditorium, Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.
Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 9770 Culver Boulevard, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.
Long Beach (Third Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Cedar Avenue and Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Lynwood: Methodist Episcopal Church, Beechwood Avenue, west of Long Beach Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
South Pasadena: South Pasadena Senior High School, 1305 Bank Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

**Canal Zone**

Cristobal: Union Church Building, Third and "O" Streets, Colon, Republic of Panama, 8 p. m., Feb. 17

**Colorado**

Denver (Third Church): Cole Junior High School, East Thirty-second Avenue and Homboldt Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

**Delaware**

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 11.

**District of Columbia**

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

**Florida**

Coconut Grove (Second Church, Miami): Church Edifice, 3480 Main Highway, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6. Radiocast station WIOD, 610 kilocycles.
Orlando: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

**Illinois**

Carlinville: Methodist Episcopal Church, South Broad and First South Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt Avenue School, Cossitt, Ashland, and Madison Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 300 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

**Indiana**

Seymour: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.
Washington: City Hall, East Third and Van Trees Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

**Kansas**

Neodesha: Church Edifice, Fifth and Indiana Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

**Louisiana**

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq Street School Auditorium, 7 p. m., Feb. 11
Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

**Maine**

Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

**Maryland**

Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 10.

**Michigan**

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Second and Seward Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

**Missouri**

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
St. Louis (First Church): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 5:15 p. m., Feb. 5. Radiocast Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles, from 5:15 to 5:45 p. m.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
University City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

**Nebraska**

Holdrege: Banquet Room, Hotel Dale, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 6. Radiocast station KFAB, 780 kilocycles.

**New Jersey**

Gratwood: Public School No. 4, Columbia Avenue, Feb. 6.
Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.
Paterson (Second Church): Central High School, Hamilton Street, opposite Court House, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

**New Mexico**

Albuquerque: High School Auditorium Central and Broadway, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

**New York**

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 7.
Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 12.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7. Radiocast Station WMCA.
Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8. (Note change of hour.)

**Ohio**

Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 1631 Sherman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Avenue at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

**Pennsylvania**

Carlisle: Strand Theater, North Pitt Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 6.
Chambersburg: Capitol Theater, South Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

**South Carolina**

Greenville: Poinsett Hotel Assembly Room, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

**Tennessee**

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlap Street and Monroe Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

**Texas**

Del Rio: Del Rio High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 7.
Lubbock: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Fort Worth (First Church): Church Edifice, Fourth and Lamar Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 10
Victoria: Armory Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

**Virginia**

Petersburg: Boiling High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 11.

**West Virginia**

Wheeling: Church Auditorium, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

**Wisconsin**

Racine: Church Edifice, College and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

# Japan Apologizes For Slapping Of American Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

circumstances might have been the striking by a Japanese soldier of an American consular officer is a most regrettable occurrence. A Japanese staff officer has already expressed in the name of the commanding officer regrets and apologies over the incident and although Mr. Allison has apparently accepted such regrets and apologies the Imperial Government for its part hereby expressed its profound regrets over the occurrence of this unfortunate incident.

"2. In view of the serious character of this incident the Imperial Government gives assurance that after strict investigation, it will take suitable and adequate measures to punish those concerned in this affair.

"3. Whenever incidents of this character take place, discrepancies are likely to occur between the respective contentions of the persons involved, and in this instance there are substantial differences between Consul Allison's report, as described in the complaint of the American Government, and in the report received by the Japanese Government, in respect of the circumstances leading up to the slapping of the American Consul by the Japanese Soldier. The determination of the actual facts must await a careful investigation which is now to be undertaken and it is desired accordingly to report the carrying out of such investigations."

# *Christian Science Services on Radio*

(All times given are local)

**New England**

**Boston**—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 6, 13, March 6, 13, April 3, 40; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc) on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

**Jacksonville**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**New York**

**New York**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a.m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.

**Pennsylvania**

**Pittsburgh**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 20, March 20, April 17.

**Central States**

**Minnesota**

**Minneapolis**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**Ohio**

**Cleveland**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 13, 27, March 13, 27.

**Texas**

**Beaumont**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 6, 20, March 6, 20.

**Mountain States**

**Montana**

**Great Falls**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 27, March 27.

**Pacific States**

**California**

**Long Beach**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

**Honolulu**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

**Toronto**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

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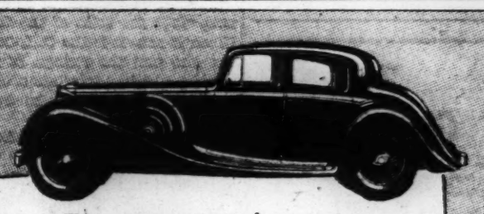

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# In Old Days, Hollywood Learns, Hard Work Was Lot of Actor

**The Scene in Hollywood**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood, Calif.

The remaking of former pictures and plays unearths facts about original productions which are not without their point for Hollywood actors and actresses who may occasionally think their lot a hard one. A few facts about the Belasco production of "The Girl of the Golden West," which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is now making over with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the leading roles, will serve to illustrate the point.

The research department at the studio, digging for facts that might be helpful in the present filming, ran across a detailed routine for the Belasco Quartet, which sang camp songs between acts and also during the action of the play, when it was given on the stage. The quartet was composed of a tenor, H. L. Wilson; a bass, Ira M. Flick; a baritone, Ed A. Tester, and a second tenor, A. M. Beattie.

The tenor, in dress suit, played the banjo in the dance hall, conducted the orchestra off-stage, and played a guitar during Act I. Between Acts I and II, he played guitar in the orchestra, and sang. For Act II he changed into the dress suit of a gold miner, and during the storm scene operated the snow effect over one window, the sleet effect on another window, and manipulated a trick door at the exit. In Act III, after again singing and playing with the orchestra between the acts, he played the role of Joe, in a gray wig, changing again to the dress suit as soon as the act was over.

**Whoops from the Bass**

Flick, the bass, lit three candle hanging lamps, whooped, and rattled a bunch of poker chips, all before the rise of the curtain. In Act I, he played the Ridge Boy, with knife and gun and wig and mustache, continuing the whoops. After his exit, he returned as a miner, sans the mustache, and voiced three single whoops at a given cue. He held the torch at the door during the "Mexican scene," then changed into dress suit for his songs with the quartet. In Act II he operated snow and sleet effects, held a door, and manipulated a trick bed and table. He played all of Act III in a miner's makeup, and sang offstage during Act IV with the quartet.

Tester, the baritone, sang "Dooda Dooda Day" during the first and second "pictures" preceding the first act. In Act I, he played Jake Wallace, black-face camp minstrel, in a wig. After his exit, he washed off his makeup and put on his dress suit for the entr'acte singing. For Act II, he donned jumper and overalls to work five cues on the curtains of the bed canopy, blowing the curtains in whenever the doors opened. This done, he became a miner in boots, mixed trousers, gray shirt and brown coat for the school scene in Act III. Between Acts III and IV he sang in the orchestra, and of course sang with the quartet during Act IV, offstage.

Beattie, the second tenor, came off rather lightly. He played two roles in Act I, as well as carrying a lantern across stage on cues several times. He worked the wind machine during the storm in Act II, and played Bucking Billy in Act II, wearing a brown wig. He sang with the others, in dress suit, between all acts and offstage during Act IV.

"Girl of the Golden West" has been made previously as a picture. Miss Ann Harding played the leading role for a Warner Brothers production a few years ago, leaving her audience in some doubt whether she was doing the thing with her tongue in her cheek or seriously. Opinion, as time has gone on, has leaned to the side of thinking Miss Harding played it with tongue in cheek and was too intelligent to have done otherwise. The chief attractions of her production, however, were some of the natural California mountain scenes which enhanced it, and will also lend beauty to the Metro production.

The success of the play led Puccini to translate it into opera, and it was played at the Metropolitan. The film operetta, however, as now being made, is not related to the opera, and will not have any of the operatic music. The music, in fact, will contain only one of the old camp songs sung in the Belasco play — "Oh, Susannah." Sigmund Romberg and Gus Kahn have written an entirely new score for the picture.

* * *

### Amateur Actors Out

Waitresses and hairdressers and messenger boys and cooks and almost all uniformed jobs from which motion picture companies in the past have drawn for casts will hereafter just have to keep their jobs and like it. Their chances of becoming movie stars just because they come to Hollywood to work, hoping to be seen by some movie director or producer, are very remote indeed.

The edict of the Screen Actors Guild that all working members of pictures in production will have to be composed of Guild members in good standing may not have been meant to apply to the Vicki Lesters who come to Hollywood, but it does, and seriously. Companies often sent out in the past for a couple of Western Union boys, or two or three waitresses from the Brown Derby, or a chef from the Victor Hugo when they wanted the real thing, and wanted it quickly. Now, any such action is verboten. Real players must be used, must be measured for uniforms, and must be paid at actors' rates.

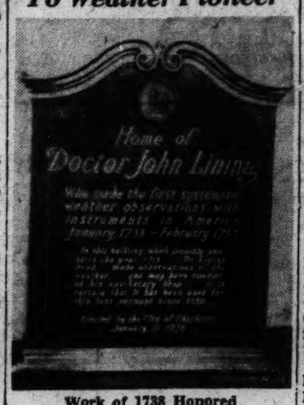
Models and beauty-prize winners will also be affected, but not so seriously. Usually, they have enough means to join the Guild.

Not only these occasional free-lance extras but the widely touted free-lance professional is also in danger, according to Bob Palmer, casting director at RKO Studios. Free-lance players who have been earning from $8000 to $10,000 a year have seen their earnings drop to something under $2000. Those earning up to $5000 are now earning around $1000. The Guild, of course, has nothing to do with this.

Studio casts now list few free-lance players, for competition is becoming so great among studios that nearly all good ones have been snapped up for contracts. There are exceptions. Edward Everett Horton can play whenever and wherever he likes, and at his own price. There are others. But generally the day of the free-lance player is drawing to a close.

Frank Daugherty

## *To Weather Pioneer*




**Work of 1738 Honored**

**Tablet Erected in Charleston, S. C., in Memory of the Man Who Made Observations With Instruments 200 Years Ago**

## Early Forecaster Honored for Work Of 200 Years Ago

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31—Georgia paid tribute this month to Dr. John Lining, one-time resident of Charleston, who 200 years ago made the first systematic weather observations in America with instruments.

Dr. Willis R. Gregg, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, attended a luncheon held in Dr. Lining's honor recently, following which there was unveiled a bronze tablet marking the building on Broad and King Streets where Dr. Lining's pioneer work was accomplished. Acceptance on the part of the city was acknowledged by Mayor Maybank. Shannon Lining, Jr., great-great-grandson of Dr. Lining, unveiled the memorial.

In honoring this early meteorologist, who was a contemporary of Benjamin Franklin and a prominent landowner and member of distinguished societies, Robert Aldredge of the Weather Bureau staff in Charleston presented a paper on Dr. Lining's accomplishments in the field of weather research. A telegram from the Bluehill Meteorological Observatory of Harvard University was read.

At the local Customs House, instruments used 200 years ago have been on display together with modern devices. Many were lent by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. A half scale model of the box used by Dr. Lining for exposing his instruments was also shown.

## *Mild Idaho Winter Sees Pansies Bloom*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOISE, Idaho — Pansies are blooming in protected spots all winter in the valleys and plains of southern Idaho. This may be surprising—but the reason is that this is one of those mild, open winters, which this section "enjoys" every few years. This is the sort of a winter to which farmer and consumer looks forward.

No snow has fallen in Boise but there is abundant moisture. The rains began early in the winter; gentle, steady rains, which soaked into the ground, and have continued thus far into January.

When it rains in the valleys it snows in the mountains, and government reports from the watersheds indicate that there is already sufficient snow for the coming irrigation season.

# New Deal 'Fascism' Assailed by Frank

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank told the nation's Republicans Saturday that their party "must be more faithfully expressive of the American spirit than the Fascist program of the New Deal," which, he said, "threatens to Hitlerize what was once democratic self-government."

Dr. Frank, chairman of a National Republican Program Committee of more than 150 called to meet in Chicago Feb. 28, made a broadcast address at the Kansas Day banquet celebrating the seventy-seventh anniversary of the State's admission to the Union.

With Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, and John D. M. Hamilton sitting nearby, chairman of the Republican National Committee, Dr. Frank enunciated a five-point creed he described as expressive of the mood in which the party should approach its responsibilities.

At an earlier luncheon, Mr. Landon said of Dr. Frank that "we are proud to have as our guest a man who was a victim of another man who talks free speech and then denies it to the people of Wisconsin." Mr. Landon apparently referred to the controversy in which the Administration of Gov. Philip La Follette replaced Dr. Frank as President of the University of Wisconsin.

"Incredible as it sounds," said Dr. Frank, "the New Deal is seeking slavishly to duplicate all the techniques employed by big business in the early years of the twentieth century. . . . Political royalism takes the place of economic royalism. . . . American millions stand to gain no more from monopoly under politicians than from monopoly under business men."

The Republican Party first, said Dr. Frank, "must be more sensitive to the human needs of the millions than many political programs of the last quarter century have been."

Secondly, the Educator asserted, the Party must "awaken the American millions to the certain destruction of self-government involved in much of the legislation that has, in the last five years, been pressed for passage by the Congress. The menace to democratic self-government in these measures has lain, not in the alleged purpose these measures sought to serve but in the administrative mechanisms and powers which must inevitably reduce the Courts, the Congress, the varied commissions and the people to impotence."

For his third point Dr. Frank called on the party to "expose the growing practice in American politics, of which itself may have been guilty at times, of auctioning off the country to a suasion of any highly organized pressure groups that can muster enough votes to look impressive."

Next, he said, "the Republican Party must ground its program for business, industry, labor and agriculture on the economics of plenty which will result in more goods at lower prices to take the place of the New Deal economics of scarcity which is resulting in fewer goods at higher prices and, for all the ballyhoo attending it, is leading us away from rather than towards the abundant life. . . .

"Fifth, the Republican Party must strike at the growing heresy, fostered by the Administration, that when a Party is elected to office by a clear majority every Senator and every Representative must check both his conscience and his intelligence at the door of Congress . . . and thereafter echo in detail the will and even the whim of the Chief Executive. . . . Unless this heresy is checked it is but a question of time until none but spineless puppets will give their lives to the public service."

## Court

(Continued from Page 1)

busting drive could be continued from the solicitor General's office. Mr. Cummings was the sole witness and indicated that the task of solicitor general would be so heavy in itself that it would leave little time for trust busting, or policy making in general.

Furthermore, Mr. Cummings politely explained that Mr. Jackson's speeches on trusts and monopoly did not necessarily indicate his own view of the situation, and certainly did not bind the Justice Department.

Back of the question is the real issue, the relations of Mr. Jackson with President Roosevelt and the belief that he has been the spokesman for the Administration in his assault on trusts. This feeling was constantly expressed in questions put to Mr. Cummings, who was the only witness heard by the committee. Mr. Jackson sat qietly in one corner of the small room, while Mr. Cummings eulogized his skill in handling trust cases as Assistant Attorney General.

## *Mrs. Roosevelt Declines to Pose*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—If a portrait of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is to hang in the White House for posterity to see, it will have to be painted from a photograph.

The President's wife has refused all offers of painters who have invited her to sit for them and indicates she will continue to do so as long as possible.

"I have no desire to be perpetuated in the White House," she declared today.

Mrs. Roosevelt took the position that it is historically important for Presidents to have their portraits painted, but that there have been only a few wives who deserved to have themselves thus enshrined.

Mrs. Roosevelt admitted there are plenty of photographs of her available, but "they fade," she laughed.

She denied having "hidden" a portrait of Mrs. Herbert Hoover which the Girl Scouts had painted. She has written Mrs. Hoover twice asking for the picture, but it has not arrived, she explained.

# Franco Planes Bomb Barcelona

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 31 (AP)—Emergency crews of civilians impressed by the police worked today on the wreckage left by two destructive Insurgent air raids here.

The revised official casualty list, admittedly incomplete, said there were 153 known killed, including 47 children.

There may never be a complete list because many bodies were blown to bits by the tons of bombs dumped on the provisional Government capital yesterday when Insurgent planes swept in from the sea.

The two raids were scarcely an hour apart. Whole buildings were demolished by the dozens of 440-pound bombs and smaller missiles.

This was General Franco's reply to the Government proposal of an air truce for behind-the-lines cities.

Police late last night descended on amusement places, stopped the entertainments and demanded the services of all present. They were given picks and shovels and ordered to follow the police to the wrecked buildings.

Engineers, technicians and even some judges were seen straggling back to their homes and hotels today with grimy faces and soiled clothing.

Authorities said an Insurgent broadcast from Salamanca, General Franco's capital, Saturday night, a few hours before the first bombardment, described the Barcelona truce proposal as a "stunt."

It was said also that the radio announcement carried an Insurgent avowal that such warfare would continue.

## Zog's Engagement To Wed Approved

TIRANA, Albania, Jan. 31 (AP)—An announcement of the engagement of King Zog to Countess Geraldine Apponyi of Hungary was read today in the Albanian Parliament, which immediately voted its approval. Parliament had been summoned especially for the occasion.

It was announced that the marriage of the monarch and the countess, whose mother was American, would take place at the end of April.

Albania's future Queen is the daughter of the former Gladys Virginia Stewart of New York, who was married in 1914 to Count Julius Nagyi-Apponyi, of one of the oldest of Hungarian noble families.

## U. S. Bootlegging Drops; Narcotics Rings Crushed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Treasury's alcohol tax unit reported today that bootlegging decreased about 10 per cent in 1937. Seizures of stills decreased, and arrests on charges of evading liquor taxes fell from 31,302 in 1936 to 28,065 in 1937.

Ten major narcotics rings were crushed during the year, the report said, although it declared the narcotics traffic still was a major problem.

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(J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY)

JOHN
A NOVEL
by Irene Baird
(THIRD PRINTING)

The Benjamin Franklin leads in luxury—it's the most modern, best equipped hotel in town. Leads in size—1200 beautiful guest rooms, each with private bath. Leads in comfort—willing, intelligent service, the best of meals, and every latest facility for your comfort, make your stay a delight. And leads in prestige—it just naturally appeals to the sort of people who count! Moderate rates.

# To Our Passengers:

THERE are 88 stations along the lines of the Old Colony Railroad which we propose to discontinue. These stations are used by so few people that the expense of providing train service is out of all proportion to the income they provide. Similarly, there are many passenger trains on the Old Colony Railroad which cost far more to operate than is received in revenue from the few passengers who ride on them.

For many years the lines of the Old Colony Railroad were the principal means of regular transportation between Boston and the 115 cities and towns in Southeastern Massachusetts which they served. Private automobiles have now come into general use. Every mile of the Old Colony Railroad is today parallelled by a modern, heavy-duty highway. As a result, the railroad has had taken from it practically all the local traffic which it was primarily built to handle. In addition, the railroad has also had competition from new rapid transit facilities and connecting trolley and bus services.

### 40,000 Out of 500,000

To visualize the importance of the change which has taken place in methods of local travel, it is of interest to note that out of approximately 500,000 people who probably travel every day between Boston and points on Old Colony lines, less than 40,000 use the trains.

### Reorganization Necessary

Very largely because of these facts, the Old Colony Railroad found itself without funds to meet interest and other obligations. Accordingly, it was forced to seek relief under the terms of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Although the Old Colony Railroad is no longer under lease to The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, its properties are being operated by the Trustees of the New Haven as Agents for the United States District Court.

### Resources Must Be Adequate

Before a business can be reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, its financial resources must be adequate for its needs. It is therefore the duty of the Trustees to take steps which will pave the way for reorganization and continued operation of the railroad in the interests of the public as a whole.

At present, the operating expenses of the Old Colony Railroad exceed its operating revenue by more than $2,500,000 a year. This is an *operating* deficit, before payment of bond interest or any other return on capital.

### All Possibilities Studied

The Trustees have given careful study to all possibilities of reducing this operating deficit so as to meet the requirements of the Bankruptcy Act and pave the way for a successful reorganization. This study indicates that the only effective way of bringing about a large reduction in operating losses is to eliminate some of the most unprofitable passenger operations.

Obviously, we want to inconvenience just as few as possible of the people in the territory served. The present program of closing 88 stations and eliminating excessively unprofitable trains does not represent an indiscriminate reduction in service. Actually, the most careful efforts have been made to effect the maximum economy with the minimum of curtailed operations.

### New Equipment Not a Solution

Some persons may ask whether new, lightweight equipment might not permit a material reduction in operating costs. Actually, no equipment has thus far been developed which would take care of the peak requirements during heavy commuting hours, when trains of nine or ten cars are needed, which could also be operated with greater efficiency during the off hours of the day, when travel is light.

### Improved Service to Many People

The elimination of lightly patronized station stops will permit faster schedules to many cities and towns. The running time of more than 80 week day trains has been reduced by a total of more than 13 hours. Most of the improvements in train service will be made on lines which handle the greater part of the present passenger traffic. In many instances, passengers who formerly used the stations to be discontinued will be able to use other stations nearby and will benefit through the faster trains.

It is believed that this improvement in service will also attract additional traffic to the lines.

▼ ▼ ▼

We present this statement in order to make clear the nature of the problem which must be met if Old Colony Railroad operations are to be continued in the interests of the great majority of the public served.

Although the changes will inconvenience some people, a sincere effort has been made to effect these adjustments in a spirit of fairness to all.

HOWARD S. PALMER, JAMES LEE LOOMIS, HENRY B. SAWYER, *Trustees*

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

OLD COLONY RAILROAD

*Copies of the new timetables, effective March 27, 1938, are now available at the South Station, Boston, and ticket offices in the territory served by Old Colony Lines*

# The Children's Page

*A Monday Page*

## The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum
Illustrated by the Author

### Chapter One

Brigid sat in a corner of the big kitchen, trying to put a patch in one of Liam's breeches. She had to help her mother as much as she could, for Mrs. O'Sullivan had her hands full with the washing and cleaning, and the feeding of men folk, not forgetting the chickens and pigs and the cabbage patch. Father was out all the time in wind and weather; he did the rough work, the haying and the plowing, the fishing and the cutting of turf. There was little he could not do, from mending Mother's pots and pans and broken furniture to feeding pigs and playing the pipes. But he would leave odds and ends scattered about the place and Mother was forever tidying after him.

Brigid sighed. She had no liking for needlework; she would rather have been a big boy like Michael, able to help his father.

The black kettle, hung on the chain over the fire, sang softly as Mother moved about, cutting the bread and putting scant butter on each slice. Then she kneaded something in a bowl and flattened it out on the table, fashioning nice round slabs.

"Oh, is it potato cakes you're making, mother?" cried Brigid, sitting straight with sudden interest.

Mother smiled. "It is so stormy a day, there was need for something to fill ye all," she said.

Indeed it was heavy weather. The rain had been beating against the windowpanes all day long, and dark clouds chased over the mountain tops.

### Francie and Liam

Mother put the cakes into a skillet and crouched in front of the fire, turning them quickly with a fork. A delicious smell of fried butter filled the kitchen. Suddenly Mother stopped and turned around.

"I haven't heard the twins this long time," she said. "Do you know where they are?"

Brigid gladly put down the breeches and jumped up. "They're sure to be out in the rain," she said. "Shall I fetch them in?" She threw a shawl over her head and slipped out of the back door. She looked all over the yard, the mud squeezing between her bare toes, and called: "Francie! Liam!" but there was no answer.

The blue Kerry mountains, looming behind the green fields, threw the sound back to her; still there were no answering shouts from the twins. She went around the whitewashed cottage and peeped down the road. The cottage stood halfway up a hill; below she could see several thatched roofs, with turf smoke curling from the chimneys.

Through the trees there were silver glimpses of Bantry Bay. But it was not at the scenery Brigid gazed; there was something else to attract her attention. For, in the middle of the road, where horses' hooves had pawed a groove which the rain was transforming into a river, two little boys stood ankle deep in the water, spattered with mud from grimy legs to sopping hair. They were scooping up the dirt with some old battered cans, and they hailed her gladly.

"Come and see, Biddy. Come and see!" cried Francie, dancing up and down in his excitement. "We've built a bridge.

"Come and see, Biddy. It's the grandest bridge ever you saw, and I've me fleet ready!" He pointed to an empty matchbox which was floating uncertainly in the puddle.

But Brigid did not admire.

"Shame on ye!" she cried. "Come along in now, or mother'll be after ye!"

### Around the Fire

"You're always spoiling the game!" Francie grumbled indignantly. "It's a real woman ye are an' no mistake."

Liam was more lenient: "Sure, she means on harm," he said protectively. "Come Francie."

"Wait a minute." Francie rescued his matchbox, wiping it carefully and stuffing it into one of his pockets, the one without a hole. He threw one last rueful glance at his lovely bridge and, as he did so, saw Father and Michael coming up the road.

Immediately forgetting the bridge, the twins ran ahead to tell Mother, who came to meet Father with outstretched arms.

Mother had no peace until the little boys were thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned—even their ears got a turn much to Francie's disgust. Then the two were allowed to sit near the fire to dry and sip hot drinks.

After tea, Mother washed up the things and settled herself in a chair with her knitting. Michael took a stool to sit beside Father, while Brigid and her homemade rag doll shared the bench in the chimney corner with the twins. They

Brigid

made a nice picture, as they sat around the flickering fire. Michael, the eldest boy, had a round freckled face, merry blue eyes, and a mop of red hair; Brigid was the pretty one with red-gold curls and an elfin face.

"I'm afraid I won't be able to go to Kenmare tomorrow to bring Farmer Flynn the donkey he wanted to buy from me," said Father.

"Will he mind, Father?" Michael asked.

Father smiled sadly. "He may not, son-o, but I do. He may buy some other donkey, and then where will we be?"

Though Mother did turn around clothes till they looked like new and managed to use every scrap of food to great advantage, Michael and Brigid knew full well there was need of money always. Never had there been enough to buy Bridy a proper doll; she did so long for one and wrote letters to Santa Claus about it. For though the doll she had was fondly cherished, it had no face. One misses a face. Brigid wanted a doll with blue eyes and a red mouth full of pearly teeth. She had seen several in the shop windows when Father took her to town on market days, but she was afraid she would never have one. She was now nine years old; when you were twelve, you were too old to play with dolls. What a pity it would be, thought Brigid, if she had to grow up without ever having a real doll! She sighed a little as she thought of it. There were other things that cost money and that could not be had. There was the cow Father had set his heart on, the Sunday hat Mother needed, and Michael wanted to go to a good school, for he was clever and the village teacher said he was getting too knowing for her.

### A Proud Journey

"Couldn't I sell the donkey for you, father?" Michael asked.

"It's too far, me lad," said his father, but he looked as though it were not such a bad idea.

"It's not so far. Many's the day I've walked further than that. I'm sure I can do it!"

"Oh, I wish you'd take me with you!" cried Brigid. "I'd love to go!"

Mother sat frowning; presently she looked up and said: "It may be a good plan, Father, to let both of them go. They're fine healthy children, and if one of them is in trouble the other can let us know. I'd sooner they went together. It's safer I think."

"Well," said Father, "it will ease my mind if you can sell the creature. He is eating all my grass and sorra a bit of work he does."

"Oh! Won't it be the grand journey, Michael?" cried Brigid excitedly. "Isn't it through the tunnel we go?"

"We do, and we'll see the fine new bridge over Kenmare River. . . ."

The word "bridge" woke up Francie who had been dozing on his bench. "It's meself had the fine bridge," he said with an angry glance at Brigid. "But women will never leave a man alone."

"Will you pass the Eagles' Nest tomorrow, Michael?" he added.

"We will then, we'll pass all the high mountain peaks and go right into Kerry. It will be a proud journey."

(To be continued next Monday)

Michael

Francie

Liam

## Hoppity-Pops and the Deep Snow

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

The first snow of winter began to fall in the afternoon. The sky that had been heavily gray all the morning had grown darker and darker, so dark in fact that the lamp in the little house at the end of the lane was lit soon after the mid-day meal. When Hoppity-Pops went to the shed to get a log of wood for the fire, she found that the garden was sprinkled with white.

It was exciting to sit in the warm kitchen and watch the flakes dancing around outside and slithering down the window pane.

By bedtime the snow lay thick as a blanket on the sills and Hoppity-Pops, in her little attic room, hugged the clothes about her shoulders as she listened to the wind scurrying by.

The next morning when she pulled back the curtains it was still snowing and there was nothing of the garden to be seen. There was nothing of the gate and railings either, nor of the trees and hedges. The whole place was covered in mounds of snow. All that day and all the next night the snow fell, and then the sun rose up into a clear sky and set the world glittering.

### The Tobogganers

After breakfast Hoppity-Pops put on her golden woolly coat and her rubber waders and made her way down the shining white lane to the village. Some of the children were playing at snowball, and some were making a snowman in the Square. Martin, the Miller's son, came running down the middle of the street, his cheeks as red as the muffler round his neck.

"They're tobogganing on Slater's Hill!" he called. "Let's go and watch."

So together they tramped through the icy-cold air, over the bridge, and along the road that led to the hill.

"Come on!" cried Martin excitedly, floundering in the snow as he tried to run. "Charlie White is up there. He's got a big toboggan. Perhaps, if we stand near the track, he'll give us a turn!"

The gate leading across the fields was jammed with a drift and wouldn't open, but Martin, who was a good climber, reached the top in a couple of seconds and, leaping into the snow, went diving on ahead. Hoppity-Pops was a good climber, too, but her legs were shorter than Martin's, and it took some time to get out of the snow-drift on the other side. Half way across the field, and making for the hill, was a knot of boys dragging a little wooden sledge, and forgetting about Hoppity-Pops in his excitement, Martin chased after them and joined the group. By the time she had scrambled out of the drift the boys had disappeared and she was alone.

The happy cries and shouts of the tobogganers on the hill came clear and sharp through the still air, but mixed with the cries was another sound, something that caused her to stand still. It was the frightened bleat of a sheep.

Hoppity-Pops looked this way and that, but there was no sign of any living creature, only the stretch of crisp snow, with here and there a bush breaking through the surface, and with the deep tracks that Martin's boots had made running on ahead.

### In the Snow Drift

And then the bleat came again, and following the sound she made her way to a dip in the field where the snow had formed a drift, and there, half buried, lay a sheep on its side. It was quite impossible to get it out by herself, so telling it to keep quite still until she came back, she went quickly to the road for help. But the road was empty, and a strange stillness seemed to have settled over the countryside. No longer could she hear the far-off sound of voices from Slater's Hill, and even the sheep had ceased to bleat. Hoppity-Pops felt very much alone. If only Farmer Ferrier or one of his men would happen to pass!

The farm lay among the fields at some distance. There was a bridle path leading to it, but it was a rough way at the best of times, and would be sure to be blocked now. The only thing to do was to go several miles round by the road.

She started off as fast as she could between the high banks of snow. At first she tried to run but had to give it up. Even walking was a slow business. Every now and then she fancied she heard someone approaching, but it was only a stray rabbit scurrying to its burrow, or a heavy winged bird stirring the branches.

By the time she reached the farm gate, morning had passed into afternoon and shadows were already beginning to collect about the building. In the yard one of the men was shoveling snow, and as soon as he heard about the sheep he hurried off to tell the farmer.

### Farmer Ferrier's Promise

"We've searched all the land this side of the river," he said. "I can't think how we came to miss it."

In a couple of minutes the trap was ready, and Farmer Ferrier with his shepherd and Hoppity-Pops were driving through the red sunlight on their way back to the field.

It was only after the sheep was safe and sound in the back of the trap that Farmer Ferrier noticed the tobogganers on Slater's Hill.

"That's where you ought to be, Hoppity-Pops!" he said. "It's a grand game, is sledging. And now I come to think of it I've got a little sledge put away and doing nothing that would just suit you. I'll get one of the lads to give it a polish and leave it at your door tomorrow morning."

So when the next day dawned in its glittering light, there was the little toboggan, propped up by the gate, with a new rope to steer by. And as soon as breakfast was over, there was Hoppity-Pops racing off to Slater's Hill.

First she flew down with Teddie the Thatcher's son, then with Martin the Miller's son, then with Gertie the Grocer's daughter, and then with all three in turn again and again. It was a grand and wonderful day.

Just as the fun was at its height Hoppity-Pops caught sight of a lean, shabby figure standing near the track with a golden woolly muffler round his neck. It was Tim the Tinker. So away down the hill they went together, Tim the Tinker and Hoppity-Pops, with the wind tearing past their cheeks and the snow dust flying up around them, and the great wintry sun, like a ball of flame, shining into their eyes.

## The Nightingale

It was early March in England. A cold north wind was blowing, and the sun was trying to shine through a pale gray sky. In the thicket, so empty of life during those first spring days, little brother and big brother were deep in conversation.

"When will the nightingale come back?" little brother asked.

"In a few weeks' time, possibly the second week in April, he will be here in this very thicket," big brother replied. "His mate will follow him about a week or ten days later, and will make her nest in these branches and lay her olive colored eggs."

"When did the nightingale leave us?"

"At the end of last September, and as far as we know he traveled south across the Channel to France. Then he went on to Spain, crossed the Mediterranean and flew over Algeria and Tripoli to the Sahara and Egypt. He may even have gone further following the course of the Nile or keeping to the shore of the Red Sea."

"Does he sing his song in winter?"

"No, though he may travel far and spend six months in some remote land, he only sings at home."

"Which way will he come back?"

"He and his friends will return by the same route as they went, coming to us by way of France. They will make their homes in the south of England for the most part, but a few may go west and north."

"Why do they choose certain places?"

"Some say they stay where the food is to their taste; others imagine that they keep to the parts where cowslips grow, and still others that they seek a spot where there is an echo. But these are only fancies and fables. One thing, however, is certain—when this thicket is in its spring foliage, sparkling with dewdrops and carpeted with flowers, the nightingales will be with us once more and we shall hear their song."

## Stories of Many Lands

### Book Reviews

The stories of Pelorous Jack, the dolphin who guided ships in and out of harbor in the South Pacific near New Zealand; of Jumbo, Barnum and Bailey's big circus elephant; of Cher Ami, carrier pigeon and hero of the Lost Battalion, and of many other unusual animals are told in "Each in His Way," by Alice Gall and Fleming Crew. One of the tales is about Bucephalus, the splendid horse which Philonicus of Thessaly sold to King Philip of Macedon 2,000 years ago. Another is of Jock, pony of King George V of England.

This is a beautiful book, printed in large type on heavy paper with many illustrations by Kurt Wiese, and strongly bound. The stories remind us how many different kinds of animals have befriended men.

* * *

To be hired as the new whistle punk for Camp Fifteen was enough of a thrill for Axel, especially when he found he would have to ride up as far as the Horse Crick siding with the crew of Ol' Forty-two locomotive to reach his new work. What a whistle punk was he had no idea. He found that out the first day the boss told him to "go up t' the high lead," and be ready to start work.

But before that, he had met Baldy and Shikepoke and heard some of the yarns they could spin. It was Baldy who told him the tale of tree-stretching in Oregon, and Shikepoke who warned him about the Sidehill Whiffer and urged him to take along a whiffle stick for protection wherever he went.

Pete Prestjohn could tell a good long yarn too, as he showed in the tale of the hauling outfit in Oregon.

These yarns enlivened the experiences of the new whistle punk, starting to learn the logging business in the Northwest, and give a real logging camp flavor to the book—"Lumbercamp," by Glen Rounds, an ex-lumberjack himself.

* * *

The story of three Chinese children, Mei Mei, Ger Ger and Dee Dee, in a peasant family in a remote village of the Yangtse River Valley, is told in "Pigtails," by Johanna Hekking.

The tale follows the Chinese year of festivals and holiday customs, and introduces many folk tales that Chinese children love. Being a true picture of everyday life among Chinese peasants, the book deals a good deal with traditions and superstitions of that race. There is much in it too that will help western children to understand the Chinese point of view.

The pictures by Molly Castle are lovely. They were drawn in China in colors and in pencil from real models and against their actual backgrounds.

* * *

For children who never have enough of fairy tales, there is a new volume of Grimm—fuller in text than any other available edition and beautifully illustrated. There are 91 stories translated literally from the German edition in which the Grimm brothers—Jacob and William—told the tales just as they heard them from the people of Cassel and Hesse. Fritz Kredel, noted for his woodcuts, has made for the book many illustrations that have the same folk quality as the tales. The eight full-page plates are printed in nine colors.

* * *

Children who enjoy learning words of another language will have lots of fun with some of the new French books.

"Deux Enfants de France," and "Deux Enfants a La Mer," by Juliette Macy, are pleasant small picture books in colors with descriptive sentences in French explaining the pictures.

"Moi," by Marie Chardin, makes a game of learning simple French sentences that correspond to a child's knowledge of English.

"French Words and Pictures," by Nina Granada, simplifies the learning of 756 French words by giving a picture for each.

The "Play-Way French Color Books" also teach French in the pictorial way. In books 1 and 2, there is a picture for each word. In books 3 and 4, sentences are arranged in little stories, with descriptive pictures.

* * *

Buffy, Muffy and Puffy were three baby robins who lived in a nest in an apple tree in New Hampshire. Buffy was noisy and restless, he would never keep quiet and behave well like his two little sisters.

The story of how Buffy came to live in just that apple tree—after his father had flown all the way from Georgia, over South Carolina, North Carolina, the city of Washington, and the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, until he came to New Hampshire—is told in "The Restless Robin," by Marjorie Flack. This is an unusual picture book, with interesting maps to show the way the robins flew north, and many pictures illustrating Buffy's adventures in the apple orchard.

* * *

A lovely book of poems illustrated with pictures in many gay colors is "This Year: Next Year," by Walter De La Mare and Harold Jones. There are poems of the outdoors, of books, gardens, farms, the shore, the downs, the toy shop, snow and ice, the fair, the pantomime and many other things. And there are all the colors of the rainbow—and more, too—in the lovely full page pictures. E. C.

* * *

Bunchy was a little girl who lived with her grandmother in a country cottage and had everything to make her happy except someone to play with.

Bunchy might have felt a little lonely when Grandmother had to go out and leave her at home, but instead she invented wonderful games of her own, and it is of these games that we read in "Bunchy," by Joyce Lankester Brisley.

It is a thrilling moment when the pastry-girl she cut from the dough jumped off the kitchen table and became a playfellow; and when the paper-people out of the catalogue invited her to join their party. There is the Scribble Family, too, who took her with them to choose a new house; and the Scrap-work Screen people who asked her to join them on the ice pond; and the Happy Family card people who came to live in the little row of card houses she built on the floor. But perhaps the most thrilling game of all was when she found herself inside the little glass ball that made a snow storm when you turned it upside down. D. A. L.

**Each in His Way**, by Alice Gall and Fleming Crew. Illustrated in colors by Kurt Wiese. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.

**Lumbercamp**, by Glen Rounds. Illustrated by the author. New York: Holiday House. $2.

**Pigtails**, by Johanna M. Hekking. Illustrated in colors by Molly Castle. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

**Grimms' Fairy Tales.** Illustrated in colors by Fritz Kredel. New York: Stackpole Sons. $2.75.

**Deux Enfants de France**, and **Deux Enfants a la Mer**, by Juliette Macy. Illustrated in colors by L. Brooke McNamara. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents each.

**Moi**, by Marie Chardin. Illustrated in colors by Bess Bethel. New York: Marie Chardin (26 East 68th St.). $1.60.

**French Words and Pictures**, by Nina Granada. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

**Play-Way French Color Books.** New York: The Julie Naud Co. 25 cents each.

**The Restless Robin**, by Marjorie Flack. Illustrated in colors by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

**This Year: Next Year**, by Walter De La Mare. Illustrated in colors by Harold Jones. New York: Henry Holt and Co. $2.50.

**Bunchy**, by Joyce Lankester Brisley. London: Harrap. 2/6 net.

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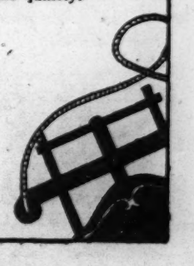
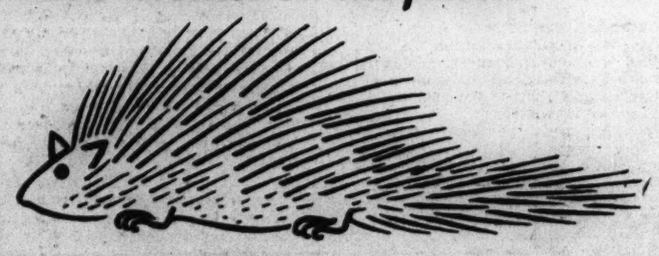
It's FUN
in the Snow!
Even if there isn't snow, it's fun to play outdoors in Winter weather. Especially if you're zipped up to the chin in a warm snow suit. Mothers find that stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor have the right quality.



## Drawing Rhymes by Mabel Livingstone

### The Porcupine

He has a little mouse-shaped head
that scarcely shows at all,
His ears are very tiny
and his feet are also small.
His quills are sharply pointed
and are made with slanting lines,
Like thorns upon the thistles,
or the needles on the pines.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Looking at America

OUR YOUNG man is inclined to scoff at what he calls an excess baggage of Americana in the current book lists.

"Look at the way the publishers are going Early American," he says. "A history of the Old South—a history of the Constitution—the Colonial period — 'Northwest Passage,' pre-Revolutionary episodes done into fiction. Letters, memoirs, diaries, local history halfway across the country from Puritan outpost to sod-house, PWA guide books to the States, steamboat lings, horse-and-buggies, who's-whosites from the time the first Colonial governor's secretary made a list of the climbers who rated an invitation to a Province House ball—"

"Now, please!" we remonstrated. *"Please!* If your who's-whosites means Dixon Wecter's valuable 'Saga of American Society,' you really ought to take the time to read it and find out how exciting a picture of American social life it is."

"I can guess—who the F. F.'s of America have been, and maybe are, who married a title, who got a bid for the $500,000 Bradley-Martin party, or maybe who didn't, and how the Social Register is made up."

"There, now, you've confessed you read it, and evidently you were interested or you wouldn't have remembered so much about it. You must admit that social aspiration has played a big part in American life, and here is its record without prejudice or praise."

* * *

THIS WAS BY no means the last word that the young man permitted to be spoken on the subject; but all he had to say only convinced me of what I knew already, that there is an unusual number of books this year about America's past.

Personally, I am glad of it. I am not thinking so much about formal histories, though there are excellent examples of those, such as William E. Dodd's "Struggles for Democracy" and Burton J. Hendrick's "Bulwark of the Republic: A Biography of the Constitution." Neither am I thinking especially of historical fiction, though it is hard to forget it in a year that has given Kenneth Robert's "Northwest Passage." The books I mean are non-fiction, and they usually present some one aspect or some circumscribed field of the great subject of America's past. They are not formal history, but the stuff out of which histories are made.

The government took a hand with its American Guide Series, consisting of guides to the history, places of interest, arts, and industries of each state, and prepared as a Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration. Another series, Rivers of America, needed no governmental encouragement to be launched. This series has had a good beginning with Robert P. Tristram Coffin's "Kennebec: Cradle of Americans," and Walter Havighurst has followed with "Upper Mississippi." Around the waterways clusters the life of the people, the romance of early exploration, the agricultural and manufacturing development of the valleys, and many of the natural resources. In these accounts of the rivers are large segments of America, both in space and in time.

Recently vanished eras are perpetuated by men who recall them, by Valentine Mitchell in "Horse and Buggy Age," Hiram Percy Maxim in "Horseless Carriage Days," and by Roger Williams McAdam in "The Old Fall River Line." Here appear inventions, institutions, instruments of American civilization that, in the case of the horse-and-buggy, symbolized one period, in that of the horseless carriage was the beginning of another, and in the instance of the Fall River steamboats shows the sudden rise, the magnificant peak, and the decline of a once supposedly indispensable public utility.

* * *

A LARGE PART of this semi-historical writing has always been associated with places, because localities more than any other one thing inspire a pious desire to make their past survive. James Duncan Phillips has taken two large volumes, "Salem in the Seventeenth Century," and "Salem in the Eighteenth Century," to record his long and eager study of every conceivable aspect of the old Massachusetts city in its first two centuries. Salem in a briefer and later period, in its waxing and waning glory between 1822 and 1866, is the scene of Caroline Howard King's informal memoir, "When I Lived in Salem."

With equal devotion, Herbert Collins Parsons has recreated another Massachusetts town, Northfield, on the northern border. "A Puritan Outpost" is a good title, not simply because in the time of the Indian Wars Northfield was the ultimate foothold of Massachusetts men, but also because throughout its whole existence the town has in a rather special sense been influenced by religious training. This book is definitely a local history with full accounts of old families. In a different way, Edward M. Chapman has written about two Connecticut towns, Saybrook and Lyme, in "New England Village Life." Mr. Chapman's book is of the essay type, without names or dates, but with pleasantly informal chapters about village types and the happy pursuits of the author's boyhood.

I came upon the titles of two books the other day, having an aroma of wistfulness about them which I find especially inviting. They are by Henry C. Beck, "Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey" and "More Forgotten Towns of Southern New Jersey." I know nothing about their content, except that they are said to describe what the author found in hunting the backwoods for deserted villages. On the strength of that and of the word "forgotten," I am putting the books on my hope-list.

Since our young man, I am sure, would complain that this list is egregiously of the Atlantic littoral, let us add western relief and appease him, if he can be appeased, with "Sod-House Frontier." It is Everett Dick's account of Kansas and Nebraska chiefly in the twenty years that follow 1854.

* * *

MORE GENERAL AND more thoroughly first-hand—and also more prejudiced—is "Forty Years of American Life," by Thomas Low Nichols. Dr. Nichols's span of life lasted from 1815 to 1901, and was lived in many parts of the United States and in England. He was a kind of jack-of-all-professions and, after he withdrew from America at the time of the Civil War, he wrote down the impressions derived from his varied experiences. His book was first published in Great Britain in 1864, again in 1874, and still again in the season just passed. The author's lively, independent, and pugnacious temper adds spice to his comments, makes them not quite trustworthy perhaps, but more entertaining.

First-hand, too, though freshly assembled, is "We Were New England," edited by Barrows Mussey. "There you are, New England again," says our young man. Very well, it is. Mr. Mussey has had the bright idea of letting men and women speak for their own times, and thus has told the story of New England through the words of her own writers, from Cotton Mather down to Edward Everett Hale.

Henry Beston has done a similar thing in "American Memory," which is also made up of excerpts culled from a great many sources, to make what the editor calls "A Sequence of the Life of this Country in its Prose." This intelligent and comprehensive selection makes a good point at which to rest from our ramblings. Our young man cannot complain that "American Memory" is one-sided or limited, for the men and women who wrote its contents represent many occupations, several ranks in society, and more than one race. There are explorers and settlers, editors, an artist, a teacher, thieves and rogues, and business men, all with spring and sinew in them.

* * *

OUR YOUNG MAN, out of his disapproval, might be able to enlarge this list. It is not complete; but it is enough to show that he was correct in detecting an Early American air about this season's book list. To me, it seems a pleasant and somewhat alluring air.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

GROPE LANE, SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND

SHREWSBURY, the capital of the Welsh Border Kings of Powis during the fifth and sixth centuries, the headquarters of Offa, King of Mersia in 779 A. D., and one of the chief cities of the early Saxon kings, is today renowned not so much for its history—any place can have a history—as for the peculiar names of its streets. These names have been so curiously corrupted, through centuries of gradual change, as to bear little resemblance to their originals. Wyle Cop, for example, the picturesque and steep ascent from the river, is derived from Hill Top, and Dog Pole, the hollow place near St. Mary's Church, from Dusk Pool.

Out of the High Street run many irregular and quaint passages, or "shutts" as they are called locally, among which is Grope Lane, Butchers' Row, Fish Street, and other narrow ways, consisting for the most part of groups of old timbered houses. It may be that the name Grope Lane, like many of its fellows, is a corruption; but it perfectly describes the extremely narrow limits of the shadowed passage, with its overhanging buildings so closely packed together as barely to allow for the opening of the casement windows. One prefers to think it was Grope in the beginning and that Grope it will remain. Today the lane is lit by a kindly lamp projecting from the wall; but in the old days it must have been dark indeed when night fell on the city. One can imagine men feeling their way past the iron-barred windows and deep-set doors, groping along the old timbered walls, stumbling over the irregular stone paving, until they reached the moonlit street beyond.

Today, when Shrewsbury is mentioned, one's thoughts go even further than street names; for the old city has become the capital of Mary Webb's country—the "Silverton" of her novels.

## Ancient Roads of Yucatan

EVERY year, during the latter part of May and the beginning of June, those scientists who are working in the Maya area must stop their labors because of the approaching rainy season. Then they return home with thrilling stories to relate of their latest findings. Perhaps one group has entered a ruined city never previously visited by a scientist or traveler, another group has unearthed monoliths with hieroglyphic inscriptions, and others have found buried chambers filled with exquisite pottery. These men all come from one of the richest and most fascinating archaeological fields in the world, a field which has been barely touched, and in which there will still be found many things to thrill the layman and to advance our historical knowledge.

Often when these scientists travel through the jungles, they come upon the ancient paved highways which the Mayas built from city to city. The most famous of these highways is the one which runs from Yaxuna, suburb of Chichén Itzá, to the sacred city of Cobá. Several expeditions have investigated this road and located it in part, but only one has followed it from one end to the other. Our present information tells us that the road is 33 feet wide and that it runs for a distance of 61.38 miles. . . .

When working for the Mexican Government at the ruins of Palenque in 1923, I noticed that several streams running through the ruined area had been bridged. Some of them were stone bridges built on the principle of the corbelled vault, or Maya arch, and others had huge buttresses erected on their banks and so close together that they could be spanned by logs. By making a traverse survey of these streams and bridges, I was able to pick out a main road running from east to west through the city, and followed this road for a considerable distance westward. These highways connecting the Maya cities were remarkable feats of engineering. Usually they were paved with cut stones and were covered with a layer of stucco which gave them an evenness and smoothness comparable to our concrete highways.—From "The Conquest of Yucatan," by FRANS BLOM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Sunday Journeys of Charles Dickens

IF THE confession that I have often travelled from the Covent Garden lodging of mine on Sundays should give offence to those who never travel on Sundays, they will be satisfied (I hope) by my adding that the journeys in question were made to churches.

Not that I have any curiosity to hear powerful preachers. Time was, when I was dragged by the hair of my head, as one may say, to hear too many. . . . Time was, when I was carried off to platform assemblages at which no human child, whether of wrath or grace, could possibly keep its eyes open, and when I felt the fatal sleep stealing over me, and when I gradually heard the orator in possession, spinning and humming like a great top until he rolled, collapsed, and tumbled over, and I discovered to my burning shame and fear, that as to that last stage it was not he, but I. . . .

Now, I have heard many preachers since that time—not powerful! merely Christian, unaffected, and reverential—and I have had many such preachers on my roll of friends. But it was not to hear these, any more than the powerful class, that I made my Sunday journeys. They were journeys of curiosity to the numerous churches in the City of London. . . .

Among the uncommercial travels in which I have engaged, this year of Sunday travel occupies its own place, apart from all the rest. Whether I think of the church where the sails of the oyster-boats in the river almost flapped against the windows, or of the church where the railroad made the bells hum as the train rushed by above the roof, I recall a curious experience. On summer Sundays, in the gentle rain or the bright sunshine—either, deepening the idleness of the idle City—I have sat, in that singular silence which belongs to resting-places usually astir, in scores of buildings at the heart of the world's metropolis, unknown to far greater numbers of people speaking the English tongue, than the ancient edifices of the Eternal City, or the Pyramids of Egypt. The dark vestries and registries into which I have peeped, and the little hemmed-in churchyards that have echoed to my feet, have left impressions on my memory as distinct and quaint as any it has in that way received.—From "The Uncommercial Traveller," by CHARLES DICKENS.

## *Best Nights*

I LIKE best the nights
When the moon rides high in the west;
When the pond is a sheen of silver,
And the barn back of the apple tree
Stands a gray ghost in the cold
silence of winter;
When the spruce tree lifts its face
heavenward
And reaches upward its green finger-tips,
Longing for a celestial lantern
to dispel shadows
And light up the dark recesses of its
heavy boughs.
Yes, I like best the cold nights
When the moon rides high in the west.

ELYDIA SHIPMAN

## א שטילע וואוינונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

דאנקען, אנשטאט פון איהר דעמאראליזירטען נעגעטיוויזם, די נעמליכע ליבע וויסט נאר פון שלום, רוהיגקייט און שטילקייט. דערביבער זעהען מיר, אז די קענטניס פון גאט, וועלכע לעלעבט אז עקזיסטענץ איז פאלקומען פרייהייט פאהער, איז נישט „גלויב איך יע אז גאט איז אלמעכטיג, אדער גלויב איך נישט" פר האם וואס ניכער אויסגעט א קאנטיע פון „וויסענשאפט און עזוטום" וואס איז גלעלעגען אויפן מיט לעם אזהם. דען פר איז נעווען פרעריכערט אז פר וועט נעפינען א הויליעדע בשורה מובה אין איהרע בלעסער. דיזע ווערטער אויפן זיים זע, וועלכע האבען אנגעווייזען אויף „די יקניגע וועלכע ערקענען די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט" האבען זיך ארויסגעשטעלט נאכן קלאר: „זיי וועלען בעזיץ און פרידנונג אויפהאלטען, און מים פריד וועלען זיי פר וואנדערן די נעווילהויס פון דער עוליכע פאלקסמענגע היים". שם איז מאקע נעווען דער עכטער, און אזוי ניך זיי א רוהיגעם בעפיהל פון גאטם שאפנדהאפטיגע נוטס קיום און חכמה האם אנגעפילם זיינע נעדאנקען, אזוי שוהל איז פרשוואונדען געווארען זיין טורא און ראגת. מים א קורצע ציים שפעטער איז זיין פרשלעפט ווערען דורך אונזעליגקייט אזוי נרויס און פארברייטערט אין זיינע נעדאנקען, אויסגעלעזט געווארען אין גליק און אין הארמאניע.

אלע קעמפען מים דעם אירשהום, אלע תאבען זיך צוי- מעגווייזן נעהיילם און נעזונדהאים, קריסטשען סוינס לערנעם די יקניגע וועלכע נעהמען פון אידער לעהרע, צו בעגעגענען יעדען נעדאנק וואס שפרעכט צופעגענען נאם, דעם גוטען, מים דער אל-בעזיצענדער וואהרהייט פון דער אל-מעכטיגקייט, אל-נעגענווארט. און אל-וויי- מענהיים פון דער נעשלאכטער ליבע. די קריסטליכע וויי- סעגשאפט לערנעם, אז מיר מעגען שנעקהמען מים פולער זיכערהייט די וואהרהייט וואס ליעגם אין דער חוי- ליגער בשורה מובה, וואס ווערם פפרעגעשפעלם צו דער מענשהייט אין דעם דריימיגען קאפיטעל פון דעם ספר ישעיה, „אין שטילקוים און אין זיכערהייט וועם זיין אויער שטארקהייט." דער וואס פערלאזם זיך אויף נאטם נעבאט, בעזיצם א יכערען אריינגאנג צו א פריהליכער וואוינונג.

דער וואס וואלם וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציע וועגען קריסטשען סייענס טיכטיגער וואס ווערם אריינגע- נעבען אין דער אירישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן פאר כען זיין פערלאנג בעזאנם צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישינג כאמפייני, כאסטאן, מאסאצושעטס, י. פ. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## A Quiet Habitation

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT IS God's will for His children that they shall live in peaceful dwelling places, serene and secure in the knowledge of His—divine Love's—constant presence and protection.

Christian Science is revealing to mankind the fact that the comforting promise found in the thirty-second chapter of Isaiah may be accepted literally (Isaiah 32:18): "And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places." Through whole-hearted application of the teachings of Christian Science its adherents are proving daily that discord in human relationships—in the home, in business, in society—is an unreal, and therefore unnecessary, condition, because discord is unknown in God's kingdom. Thus is the Biblical promise constantly in process of being fulfilled.

There are two phases of erroneous thinking which are inimical to the peace and quiet for which mankind yearns. These would-be invaders are commonly known as hurry and worry. Neither trait has any inherent power to interrupt harmony, since neither emanates from the one Mind, God. It is important that they be recognized as trespassers upon our rights, and refused entrance to our consciousness—a process easy of attainment once it is realized that such mental states are without any real authority, because they are not sanctioned by God.

What is the error back of the suggestion which we name hurry? Hurry is founded upon a mistaken sense that there is insufficient time for the performance of one's duties. It usually masquerades in the guise of necessity. It would distract from correct action; and often it leads directly into the devious ways and modes of error, and usually is attended with confusion and flurry. It has scant time for courtesy, gentleness, loving-kindness, and displays little regard for the comfort of others. It would inculcate a sense of personal accomplishment and importance; yet it often fails, because of its very nature, to accomplish constructive results. It breeds confusion of thought. Forgetful of law and order, a sense of hurry is a cause of friction in itself, destructive to mental poise.

The antidote for any error is a clear understanding of the basic teaching of Christian Science, namely, that the one all-harmonious Mind, even God, governs the spiritual universe in undeviating perfection and harmony. On page 119 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy refers to man as "the humble servant of the restful Mind." On page 407 of the same volume we find this definite statement: "In Science, all being is eternal, spiritual, perfect, harmonious in every action. Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite." Divine Love knows only peace, tranquillity, serenity. Thus, the understanding of God, perfect and harmonious Being, antidotes any sense of hurry.

What, next, is the error back of the suggestion which we name worry? The word, which is of Anglo-Saxon origin, means literally "to strangle." This is startlingly accurate, for a sense of worry entertained may, as it were, throttle right thinking, thereby undermining normal constructive activity. Faced squarely, worry is a pernicious suggestion leading to distrust in God. Its parent is fear, the most relentless of taskmasters. Worry is allied to such erroneous mental states as regret, self-pity, remorse, discouragement. Unless one is awake to its false claims, worry may become a part of one's daily mental routine.

The antidote for worry is simple. It is whole-hearted confidence in God and His goodness. A student of Christian Science, faced by a seeming crisis in his affairs, allowed himself in an unguarded moment to indulge in worry over the situation. The more he yielded to contemplation of the crisis, the greater seemed the necessity for worry. His mental condition could be likened to a glass ball rolling rapidly down hill, with certain disaster at the end of the descent. Suddenly he asked himself, "Do I believe that God is omnipotent, or do I not?" He quickly opened a copy of Science and Health lying on a table nearby, with the assurance that he would find a healing message within its pages. These words on page 97, referring to "those who discern Christian Science," stood out clearly: "They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection." Here was his answer indeed; and as a calm sense of God's unchanging goodness and wisdom flooded his thought, all fear and worry vanished. Shortly thereafter the problem which had loomed so ominously on his mental horizon was happily and harmoniously solved.

All have conflicts with error. All, at times, are tempted to hurry and worry. Christian Science is teaching those who turn to it to meet every thought opposed to God, good, with the all-conquering truth of the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of divine Love. It is teaching that we may accept with full assurance of the truth contained in the beautiful message given to mankind in the thirtieth chapter of Isaiah, "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." Trust in God commands sure entrance to a peaceful habitation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

## *Winter Sunlight*

THE crusted earth is hard beneath our tread
And leaves lie mouldering in a sodden mound;
Through barren boughs no misty light is spread
In summer languor on the ice-locked ground.

Yet never does the sun's full ray appear
More crystal-edged, more definite and bright
Than when it floods our wintry world with clear
Splendor—the pure epitome of light!

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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# Naval Arms Race Raids World's Burdened Treasuries

(Continued from Page 1)

eral years back the most striking feature was the development of armies in Europe. During the last two years air power has held the front of the stage. But with these branches of the armed services now modernized and expanded the strategists are concentrating on the sea where they believe another world war would be won or lost. Italian dreams of empire will succeed or vanish on control of the Mediterranean. It was Britain's sea power in the last analysis which broke Germany in the World War. Japan's demand for hegemony in Asia rests on naval dominance in Far Eastern waters. America's place as a world military factor rests primarily on naval strength, and American ability to defend the Monroe Doctrine against real or imagined threats to South America from the aggressors, depends on its Navy.

Accordingly 1938 opens with greater emphasis on sea power and a crumbling of what vestiges still remain of naval limitation. The 35,000-ton limit on battleships, which all participants at a conference as recent as that of 1936 in London with the single exception of the United States, considered much too high is now too low for everyone. Japan is rumored to be building 46,000-ton ships. France is believed to have drawn the plans for its next pair at 42,000 tons. British and American naval experts are talking of at least 40,000 tons for everyone not already too far advanced to be changed.

With the crumbling of the 1936 qualitative limits the abandoned quantity limits of the older treaties drop astern almost unnoticed. Japan, if rumors leaking out through a veil of rigid secrecy are to be believed, has laid down 66 keels since the first of 1937, putting its potential total far beyond the old limits under the 5-5-3 ratio. Britain has a breathtaking program under way, putting it also far beyond the old limits. To a lesser degree the same is true of France, Germany, and Italy. By the end of 1938 the regular American naval construction program will have brought the United States Navy up to or beyond the old limits in completed ships in all respects except for a margin of 23,935 tons in destroyers, or about 16 units.

### Conditions of 1922 Restored

In all respects the situation today appears to be a return to the conditions which prevailed previous to the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22. The gains, other than the cost savings during the limitation period, have either been lost already or seem hopelessly threatened. The amount of heavy tonnage on the ways is reminiscent of the war and immediate post-war periods.

The competition in size is another throwback to 1922. World War capital ships were about 29,000 tons maximum. Within four years after the war both Britain and the United States were building at 43,000 and Britain had plans for four super-Hoods of 48,000 tons.

The limit was then fixed at 35,000 tons. But now the race for size is on again.

### Secrecy a Backward Step

Reversion to secrecy is another step backward, perhaps more dangerous than anything else. One of the great intangible gains of the naval treaty period lay in exchange of information.

Each naval power knew exactly what each other was building, and the information was made public. There was no opportunity for untruths to provide a breeding-ground for the competitive spirit.

Now this, too, is lost as the admiralties seethe with rumor which may or may not be true and once more we see naval construction plans predicated on suspicion, instead of upon known fact.

A sign of the times is that the United States Navy Department issued for the last time on July 1, 1937, its regular monthly sheet of comparative naval data. More recently explicit orders have been given at both State and Navy Departments not to give out any technical naval information. The veil of secrecy is being drawn about the naval race.

### Comparison of Tonnages

The most useful comparison available is that provided in the United States Navy's last comparative data sheet issued on July 1, 1937. According to this information the major naval powers had at that time in terms of ships both built and building the following tonnages:

| | Tonnages |
|---|---|
| Britain | 1,757,588 |
| United States | 1,418,895 |
| Japan | 824,866 |
| France | 643,489 |
| Italy | 544,183 |
| Germany | 310,114 |

The amount of new construction—ships on the ways—involved in this computation and the number of ships is as follows:

| | Tonnage | No. Ships |
|---|---|---|
| Britain | 541,190 | 96 |
| United States | 335,565 | 87 |
| Japan | 79,272 | 23 |
| France | 174,143 | 42 |
| Italy | 147,500 | 67 |
| Germany | 262,482 | 39 |

### Japan Ahead of United States

Allowing for some completions during the year it is still considered possible that Japan has a total of at least 80 ships of about 400,000 tons under construction today. This would put Japan second only to Britain in terms of new construction, and definitely ahead of the United States.

This is the reason given to explain why the Roosevelt Administration is embarking on further naval expansion beyond the objective of the "treaty-strength" Navy which prevailed until this time and why Britain is already committed to a "two hemisphere fleet." These two programs will when they get under way change the picture materially. These nations were the undisputed sea powers of the world from 1918 to 1931. Singly each dominated its own portion of the globe, and together they enjoyed potential domination of all the seas of the world.

From 1931 when Germany launched its first pocket battleship, the Deutschland, there has been a steadily increasing challenge to this sea power. First came a German naval renaissance, which by this time has achieved theoretical supremacy in the Baltic and is a threat in the North Sea if Britain should be challenged simultaneously elsewhere. Then came an Italian revival which threatened British control of the Mediterranean. Now comes a Japanese challenge in the Far East to the potential superiority of combined American and British naval strength.

### Democracies Hold Control

What threat there lies in this to fundamental American interests is a matter of much debate in Washington. But to those who think in terms of a potential Anglo-American-French naval stand against Japan, Germany and Italy this situation involves a challenge to the United States. It is clear that superiority still lies with the three democracies. But the extent and reported high quality of German, Italian and Japanese construction means that if the balance of sea power is to rest so heavily on their side that it could not be overturned they must build.

Britain reacted first to what is regarded in England as a fundamental danger. The program of new construction actually put under way during 1937 is extraordinary evidence of the reserve power of Britain's shipbuilding industry. To the five battleships laid down in 1937 it is likely that another five will be added during 1938, plus about a dozen more cruisers and large numbers of destroyers and submarines. By the end of this year Britain will almost certainly have the largest naval construction program in world history under way.

The objective of this British program is a European fleet built around 20 battleships which with the French fleet will be able to keep Germany bottled up in the Baltic and Italy under control in the Mediterranean, and at the same time keep a squadron at Singapore which could hold the straits there against Japan alone, or which could dominate the Far East in conjunction with the American Navy. The Singapore squadron would consist of five battleships, eight cruisers, several air craft carriers and appropriate submarines and destroyers. Provided, the American Navy is kept well ahead of the Japanese this British squadron would be enough to make possible Anglo-American supremacy in the Far East at any time the two nations wished to assert it.

### Points in American Strategy

The strategic conception behind American naval building is not as yet as clearly defined as is the British. But indications are that the naval desire is for enough ships to make possible maintenance of a fleet roughly the size of the present one in the Pacific and a second fleet about the size of the contemplated British Singapore squadron on the Atlantic. The theory is that an Atlantic fleet built around five battleships and about a dozen cruisers would be strong enough to cope with any serious threat to Latin America which might be delivered from Europe unless Britain remained neutral.

An extraordinary feature of the new naval race is the complete return of the battleship.

Thus the race is on once more. The nations which started it, Germany and Italy, will be the first to add "new naval race" battleships to their fleet. They are ahead in that sense. But in total new tonnage they are being swiftly outstripped by their potential rivals, as Japan probably also will be before the year is out. The pace is becoming strenuous. The challenge has been accepted. Britain and the United States are building to retain control of the sea.

# A Peek Into Denver's Civic Center

Municipal Building as Seen From State Capitol Tower

# Canadians Show Interest in U. S. Trade Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

second only to New Zealand and her per capita figure of $91.48 for 1936 is expected to approach $100 when the totals for 1937 are computed.

The Italians who eat Canadian macaroni—and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has figures to prove that they do—are contributing to that per capita total of Canadian commerce. So are New Zealand housewives who hang up their laundry with Nova Scotia clothespins. So are Japanese rickshas that roll on Canadian ruber tires. But these are not the things that are most important to Canadian business.

For it is the United States and the United Kingdom that buy almost exactly 90 per cent of Canada's exported products.

As a result, Canadian officials regard it as fortunate that the new negotiations with the United States will parallel the British-American trade negotiations.

### Must Make Concessions

Canada, enjoying preferences in the British markets through the Ottawa Agreements of 1932, will need to make concessions, as Britain, through the forthcoming American negotiations, lowers the tariffs on United States goods which will therefore compete more strongly with Canada in the Empire market. But from the new United States-Canadian pact, Canada hopes to make up for its concessions in other fields.

How successful the United States-Canadian arrangement of the past two years has been, is indicated by a new government study which completes the picture for the entire year of 1937.

A gain of 80.8 per cent in Canadian exports to the United States on items on which the treaty reduced the tariff, was shown last year compared with the "pre-treaty" period of 1935. Exports on which no tariff reductions were made, but on which maintenance of existing rates or free entry was guaranteed by the treaty, were less spectacular. But the two years show a gain of 51.9 per cent in 1937 over 1935 on all "treaty covered" exports to Canada.

### Big Gain Over 1935

The value of these exports in 1937 was $256,678,638. And if non-treaty exports are added, the total of Canadian exports to the United States for 1937 is raised to $459,713,546—a gain of 28.2 per cent over 1935.

Yet the new agreement will encounter difficulties—though no responsible official regards them as insuperable. One of the important problems is the publication by the United States of the advance list on which tariff concessions are to be considered. Though the Canadians recognize that this is a necessary concession to Congress, it complicates the Dominion's end of the negotiations.

It has brought pressure from many manufacturers in Canada for the issuance of a similar "statement of the limits" on which the negotiation will proceed. This, in the Canadian view, would give an advantage to pressure groups who wish to gain special concessions. It also, they say, serves to erect an "automatic complaint" against the completed treaty, as it puts on record those commodities for which concessions might have been considered, but which were dropped as the negotiations proceeded.

### Apples, Not Bananas

Nor will all the difficulties be on the major issues. As an example, take bananas. A move has started for a high tariff on bananas—not because Canada produces any bananas of its own. But the apple growers—and the apple is an important domestic and export commodity—feel that if there is a high tariff on other fruit, the consumption of apples will increase.

Politically, although the tariff continues a major bone of contention, the pressure for high protection is lessened by two factors. Not only is the Conservative Party at its lowest ebb in Canada since the days of Confederation, but the Party itself is split with only its right wing vigorously protectionist.

Meanwhile, those who charge the Mackenzie King Government with an indefinite tariff policy will be given the answer that the Canadian-United States treaty is the answer in practice.

It was expained on a somewhat conversational basis by W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce:

"Our trade with the United States is a good deal like buying a hat. If I go into a store and purchase a hat, that is because I want it more than I want the money. After all, trade must be arranged on a basis beneficial to all concerned."

And it is the varying nuances of this "mutual benefit" that will provide the arguments as the actual trade negotiations approach in April.

## One Man Held in Plot To Bomb Japanese Liner

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31 (AP)—George Henry Partridge, Vancouver, B. C., who police said admitted participation in a plot to bomb the Japanese liner Hiye Maru here 10 days ago, was charged Saturday with possession of explosives with an intent to commit crime.

Partridge also was charged with conspiracy and with unlawful transportation of explosives. Bail was set at $50,000. The sentence for conviction on the possession charge is from five to 25 years in prison.

G.M. TO MAKE SMALL DIESELS FROM 22 H.P. UP
GM Formally Opens Diesel Engine Plant
G.M. to Make Diesel Engines On Mass Production Basis
Mass Output of Diesels Begun by General Motors
Diesel Engine Mass Production Starts in General Motors Plant
GM PLANS MASS PRODUCTION OF DIESEL ENGINES
G.M. to Produce Small Diesels
G. M. to Produce Junior Diesel
Industry Strides On!

DON'T you make the mistake of thinking that this "recession" or anything else can stop your country's onward march!

Something deep-rooted and changeless in our national character is competently on guard against that.

We mean the American heritage of enterprise—our bred-in-the-bone belief in more things for more people as the key to plenty—our *will* and *skill* to make things cheaper and better.

Typifying this in dramatic fashion is the new General Motors factory just dedicated in Detroit, for the mass production of new-type Diesel engines.

In this plant, GM will produce "packaged power" units, stationary and portable, for all purposes.

Applying to engines as small as 22 horsepower the engineering principles developed in the powerful Diesel locomotives that speed the modern high-utility streamline trains, we foresee the opening of vast new fields of usefulness on land, sea and in the air.

The press everywhere hails the significance of thus making limitless economical power available to the economic benefit of the whole people.

Inspiring as these possibilities are, they are most important not in themselves but because they are illustrative of the great principle involved, the principle underlying American achievement.

American industry has been able to produce a standard of living never before attained by any people in history, to keep on raising wages and lowering prices, by promoting and capitalizing technological progress.

This is our national genius, has been our special strength—remains our reliable hope.

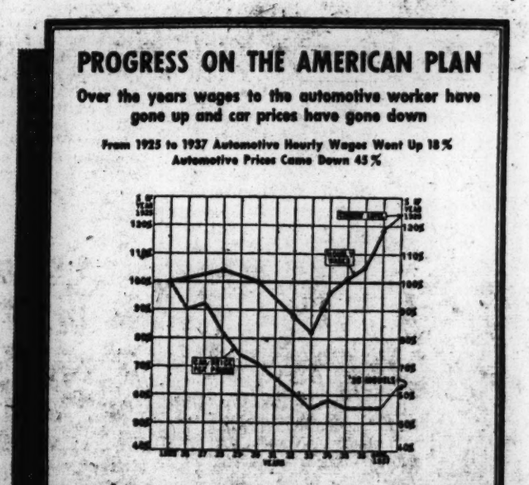
By this is meant the application of science to industry's problems—new things to make, better ways of making present things, lowering costs to put more things within reach of more people—thus increasing work and creating additional national wealth. Such is the sound approach to the great national problem of unemployment, and a great opportunity as well.

*Increased* wages, *shorter* hours, unless offset by increased productivity, is deflationary—it means less for all, especially those who have the least.

The automotive industry has been an outstanding exponent of the principle of capitalizing technological advances.

This has made possible a continuous advance in real wages, over the years, and at the same time a reduction in real prices, the lower priced car of today being equal in size and horsepower to the higher priced car of ten years ago.

In this process volume is stimulated, resulting over the years in more jobs at higher wages for more workers.


PROGRESS ON THE AMERICAN PLAN
Over the years wages to the automotive worker have gone up and car prices have gone down
From 1925 to 1937 Automotive Hourly Wages Went Up 18%
Automotive Prices Came Down 45%
Automotive hourly wages from U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Automotive prices from Automobile Manufacturers Association. Computed prices per pound based on the average list prices of the lowest priced 5-passenger closed model of each make weighted by the relative new car registrations of each make.

General Motors, for example, invests each year tens of millions of dollars in new methods and new equipment, as the real approach toward constantly better values, better jobs and better living for all.

There may be halts, there may be setbacks, there may be temporary "recessions," but the instinct of American industry is progress.

Today in a thousand research laboratories throughout the land, bubbling in retorts and fermenting in bold American brains, are the secrets and means to meet the needs and capitalize the possibilities of the future.

Here is being evolved the real surety of America's tomorrow, expressed through the fruitful formula of more and better things at lower prices for more people everywhere.

Make no mistake, the way is *forward*. Industry strides on!

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
Chairman

GM GENERAL MOTORS

GENERAL MOTORS



SMILES LIKE THIS ARE A DELIGHT TO SEE . . . AND HAVE

AND THE SECRET of a lovely smile? The picture tells: sparkling white teeth!

But there's no secret in sparkling white teeth. Millions find the answer in Squibb Dental Cream and Squibb Tooth Powder.

Both are delightfully pleasant to use . . . and genuinely effective in keeping teeth clean and bright.

Squibb Dental Cream leaves your whole mouth cool and refreshed. And it is safe for the whole family because it contains no soap or harsh abrasives.

SQUIBB

ACID-NEUTRALIZING

*Dental Cream*

THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT OF EVERY PRODUCT IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER

New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938

## Taxis Urged As 'Feeders' For Elevated

### Door-to-Door Pick-Up and Delivery Service Is Suggested

### Competition Cited

#### Cab Operator Offers Plan to Co-ordinate All Transport Lines

A proposal for co-ordinating taxi operation with existing street car, subway and railroad systems in a manner to offer door-to-door pick-up and delivery for shoppers and office workers was made today by a leading Boston taxi operator.

It was his reply to criticism of taxi competition given by the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway in their annual report to the Legislature.

"What people want today is to be taken from the front door of their home to the office door without having to walk great distances or wait at street corners and subway platforms," said Frank Sawyer, president of the Checker Cab Company, largest taxi operator in this city.

**Taxis As Feeders**

"The Boston Elevated might successfully operate cabs as feeders to their main lines. Taxis could run along the side streets in highly populated communities and pick up commuters at their doors, taking them either to the street car or the railroad train, whichever they wished.

"This is a convenience the people want today."

Mr. Sawyer agreed with the Elevated trustees that competition has arisen between the railway system and the personal, door-to-door service of the cab companies, but denied that the larger taxi companies undercut the legal rate.

The cut-rate service, he declared, is given by independent cab operators, who own their own vehicles, and by owners of private cars, who operate "commuters' clubs" for their friends, especially these latter.

**"Jitney" Service**

Some of the independents operate a kind of jitney service, picking up one passenger after another, although none of them know any of the others in the cab, Mr. Sawyer declared, adding that the cabs are not licensed to supply this type of service.

Private motor vehicle owners also are violating the law in accepting money to take friends or acquaintances to work for they have not been licensed by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles or enfranchised by the Public Utilities Commission as a common carrier, he said.

**Ready to Curtail Cabs**

The trustees had criticized the taxi system because they said, 1480 cabs were operating, although 1000 would be sufficient. This not only encourages cut-price operation, but congests Boston's narrow downtown streets, the report averred.

Mr. Sawyer said he favored a reduction of the number of cabs, although it would not stop the unlawful use of private cars by "commuters' clubs." He added that he would be willing to reduce the number of his company's cabs by one-third, provided every other concern did likewise.

**Deficit Increases**

The trustees reported an operating deficit of $2,526,024 for 1937—an announcement that meant several hundred thousand dollars would be added to Boston's city budget for its part in meeting the shortage.

Inasmuch as Boston pays the major portion of any Elevated deficit, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be forced to provide additional thousands in his 1938 budget estimates, for the 1937 deficit is $628,555 greater than the 1936 operating deficit of $1,897,469.

However, inasmuch as the assessment upon cities and towns in Boston Metropolitan District is based upon the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, the actual assessment may be slightly less by that time. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, the deficit was $1,799,000.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain or snow flurries early tonight, becoming fair late tonight; continued fair Tuesday; much colder tonight and Tuesday, with cold wave Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's, and near 10 degrees or below by Tuesday night; moderate to fresh westerly, shifting to fresh to strong northwesterly winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Cold wave tonight and Tuesday with snow flurries tonight; generally fair Tuesday.

**Massachusetts:** Snow flurries tonight; Tuesday generally fair, much colder tonight and Tuesday with cold wave in the west and north portions.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain this afternoon, probably snow flurries and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair and much colder with a cold wave in the north portions.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Strong northwest winds possibly with gale force at times over the south and central portions and overcast weather with rain or snow flurries tonight; Tuesday generally fair.

**Weather Outlook for the Period January 31, to February 5, 1938, inclusive**

**For the North and Middle Atlantic States:** Rain Monday, probably changing to snow in Mountains in the north portion of the north Atlantic States, ending Monday night or Tuesday, then generally fair until the end of the week, when rain is probable over the south portion and snow or rain over the north portion; colder Monday, much colder Tuesday, rising temperature during the latter part of the week.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 53 | 48 | Minneapolis | -10 | -12 |
| Bermuda | 58 | 56 | New Orleans | 44 | 44 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | New York | 52 | 48 |
| Denver | 36 | 6 | Norfolk | 58 | 54 |
| Helena | -2 | -8 | Philadelphia | 54 | 50 |
| Jacksonville | 56 | 56 | St. Louis | 6 | 6 |
| Los Angeles | 48 | 48 | San Francisco | 54 | 50 |
| Miami | 70 | 66 | Washington | 54 | 54 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 31
B—Minimum, Jan. 30

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 11:31 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 11:49 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:25 p. m.

## Wire Tapping in State Upheld by Circuit Court

### In Boston Today

### Wire-Tapping In State Upheld

Despite the recent Supreme Court decision that interstate wire-tapping is unconstitutional, the Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston today ruled that intra-state wire-tapping "is not illegal."

In a two-to-one decision, concurred in by Senior Justice George H. Bingham and Judge Scott Wilson, the court upheld the conviction of three men for conspiring to violate the internal revenue laws in connection with the operation of an illegal still.

The Court said that the decision in the Nardone case (the wire-tapping case before the Supreme Court) did not affect wire-tapping within a State.

A dissenting opinion was written by Judge James M. Morton, Jr., who said that "official lawlessness seems to me quite as serious as private lawlessness, because, if it is condoned, individuals are left hopeless against official abuse—not a negligible danger in view of the rapidly extending powers of Federal and State bureaucracies."

The three men were convicted in Federal District Court after a lengthy case prosecuted by Asst. U. S. Attorney Robert W. Meserve. They were George H. Valli of East Boston, who was sentenced to two years in a Federal penitentiary and fined $3000, Samuel Goldstein of Revere, sentenced to two years and Angelo Bacchi of Medford, sentenced to one year and one day and fined $1500.

Defense attorneys announced they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

### New Haven Files New Timetables

The New Haven Railroad today filed with the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission complete time-tables giving details of the proposed revision of its suburban schedules, previously announced on Dec. 29, for the so-called Old Colony section of the railroad.

At the same time, the railroad published in Boston newspapers large advertisements explaining its reasons for the changes, which will involve the closing of 88 of the least-used stations in southeastern Massachusetts, and the simultaneous speeding of schedules to some of the more important stations.

The reason for closing the stations, according to the railroad, is that "the expense of providing train service [to these stations] is out of all proportion to the income they produce. . . . Every mile of the Old Colony Railroad is today paralleled by a modern, heavy-duty highway. As a result, the railroad has had

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

### Sullivan Urged As Head of Ticket

Mayor John S. Sullivan of Worcester today loomed as a possible rival candidate to Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the next Democratic primaries.

A group of prominent Democrats headed by former Mayor John J. Lynch of Cambridge revealed that they had approached the Worcester executive with the suggestion that he run for the Democratic Party nomination on an anti-gambling platform.

In the last week, Mayor Sullivan has had several conferences with Mr. Lynch, who stated that the Worcester mayor was favorably impressed with the idea of becoming a "good government" candidate.

### Moynihan Takes Up Hospital Probe

Following charges by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley that Steward Pascal A. Cantoreggi of the Medfield State Hospital had failed to keep proper books and had falsified records, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today ordered Patrick J. Moynihan, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, to assume charge of the investigation into the State hospital situation.

Mr. Moynihan, the Governor said, will make inquiries into the financial administration of each of the 16 hospitals, and will have sweeping authority in the conduct of the investigation.

Mr. Buckley this morning declared that in connection with his investigation of the whole institution he was also inquiring into the possibility of wholesale fraud on the part of the purchasers of supplies, particularly in respect to meat products.

In the meantime, the auditor said, the investigation of the hospital at Northampton is also being continued, and will come under the scope of Mr. Moynihan's inquiry. Mr. Buckley disclosed that at that institution, following questions regarding the receipt of bananas, Frank W. Smith, steward, voluntarily sent a check for $147 to the State Auditor's office.

At the same time the Legislative Committees on Public Welfare and State Administration continued their hearing on the report of the Special Recess Commission Investigating the Problems of the Department of Mental Diseases. In its report, the recess commission proposed abolition of the present department and establishment of a new department of mental health, to have at its head a commissioner at $10,000 yearly and two associate commissioners each at $9500 yearly.

### State Pier Rates For Storage Rise

A long-threatened increase in storage rates on the two Commonwealth piers at South and East Boston, long strenuously opposed by importing firms, will be put into effect tomorrow on terms that amount to a compromise.

The increase is designed to stimulate earlier removal of merchandise from the piers by importers and thus end congestion at the docks. The State Department of Public Works,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

### $10 a Week Set As Food for Five

With intelligent buying, a family of five persons in Massachusetts can eat on $10 a week, according to Miss May E. Foley, nutritionist at the Massachusetts State College, today.

Porterhouse steaks and fancy canned goods are "out" on the $10 budget but all the necessary foodstuffs are definitely "in," says Miss Foley. She divides the $10 as follows: milk $2.60; vegetables and fruits $1.87; meat and meat substitutes $2.36; grain products $1.51; sugar, fats and incidentals $1.66.

Vegetables and fruits are low for these times, said Miss Foley, and may be expected to go up shortly. Prices of meat and meat substitutes fluctuate considerably, requiring alertness to keep within the budget, she said. Copies of the budget are available at the Masachusetts State College in Amherst. Recipes and weekly menus are provided as aids to the thrifty housewife.

## Winter Reoccupies Maine After Being Put Out for Day

### The Week in Maine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 31—Cold weather returned to Maine just in time to avert serious trouble from a January thaw and rain that had raised rivers to near flood heights and had caused ice jams of threatening proportions. Highway and railroad traffic was delayed at various points in the State, as cities and towns mustered their crews to attack potential freshets, instead of accustomed snowdrifts. Many cellars were flooded, and there were temporary shutdowns in some mills, closed because of high water. The weather changed, however, before extensive damage was done.

The rains did put a crimp in Maine's winter sport plans, and conditions hardly bid well for scheduled winter carnivals. The Maine Development Commission regretfully announced little likelihood of resumption of winter sports in the immediate future. Snowy hillsides, which last week were decorated by gaily garbed skiers, this week lay exposed, dark and uninviting, shorn of their wintry mantle.

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### New Deal Critics Chided

Albert H. Abrahamson, of Bowdoin College, and until recently WPA administrator for Maine, looked objectively upon Maine's political gyrations, and came to the conclusion that "Maine seems to be suffering from a split political personality."

It was Professor Abrahamson's way of chastising, mildly and impersonally, those officials and citizens of Maine who want New Deal benefits, but also the pleasure of voting and talking against them. He attacked the inconsistency of Republican leadership which on the one hand assails the Federal administration and pleads for a balanced budget, but on the other hand turns to Washington for a major share of relief and assistance for the old and the blind.

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### For School Improvement

The towns which will benefit first from the $200,000 Educational Equalization Fund created by the

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

## How a Dock Docks a Dock

By a Staff Photographer

**Atlantic Works Drydock Nestles in Simpson Drydock**

Airplane View of Scene Where Smaller Dock Is Being Scraped, Painted, and Repaired in Much the Same Manner in Which Ships Are Treated

### Fin Com Urges Wide Changes In City Government

In its annual report to the legislature today the Finance Commission recommended several important changes for Boston's City Government and once again criticized former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, charging that more instances of "gross fraud" have been revealed in his Administration than in any previous city regime.

Several of the changes which the Commission suggested for Boston were planks in the platform of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the 1937 election; others the Commission has recommended in previous years. The recommendations include:

1. Changes in the City Charter to permit the Mayor of Boston to succeed himself.

**Plans for Consolidation**

2. Substitution of a single paid commissioner for unpaid boards of trustees in the Public Welfare Department and the City Hospital Department. A similar proposal was made by Mayor Tobin when he asked for the abolition of the Board of Public Welfare, a board of 11, and suggested a paid commission of three in its place.

3. Consolidation of all finance departments under a single auditor into a Department of Finance, the auditor to be elected to office and not appointed by the Mayor. Mayor Tobin in his campaign suggested a consolidation of financial bureaus of the city, but did not suggest election of the auditor, or official, at its head. Other bureaus in the city have a similar proposal, differing somewhat in details.

4. Substitution of a full time, paid engineer for the present unpaid Planning Board.

**Last Minute Appointments**

5. Inclusion of Boston under the State law which prevents appointments by mayors in other cities of the Commonwealth from making last minute appointments, promotions, salary increases, and transfers before going out of office. In the closing weeks of his

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

## It's Hickory, Dickory, Dock, The Dock Ran Up the Dock

Barnacles and marine growth of the past nine years are today being scraped from the pontoons that support the steel floating drydock of the Atlantic Works ship repair plant, a 5000-ton capacity, box-like facility, 381 feet long for cleaning and repairing vessels at the port of Boston. It is the unusual case of a drydock within a drydock to receive for itself the service it usually renders to other craft.

The drydock is in the 10,000-ton capacity drydock of the Simpson plant, East Boston, 100 feet longer than the Atlantic Works drydock. Both drydocks were towed to this port after the World War to augment the ship repair facilities here, but the Atlantic Works drydock is "berthed" in so narrow a space that to get at the pontoons beneath it, a drydocking process is necessary. The previous process of "lifting its face" occured in 1928 in the same floating drydock where the present work is being done.

**Rivets Tightened**

In addition to cleaning, scraping and painting of the under-water sections, rivets are being tightened, frames replaced where necessary and general repairs made, estimated to take about a week.

Th smaller drydock fits into the larger one snugly but still allows room enough to get at the pontoons beneath it. Breadth of the smaller drydock at the entrance is 76 feet, while the larger one is 100 feet.

Similar work on the larger drydock, a steel and wood structure, is done without drydocking it, owing to ample room on each side. The pontoons supporting the 10,000-ton drydock are flooded, one at a time, which sinks them low enough to permit them being pulled out by a tug. After cleaning and repairing, they are put back as others are hauled out.

**From Baltimore**

The Simpson drydock was towed from Baltimore to Fore River shipyards where it was used for a time and then brought to the Simpson plant in East Boston. The Atlantic Works drydock was towed from New York by the Boston Towboat Company's tugs Neptune and Fame.

Boston's port has eight drydocks, largest of which is Commonwealth Drydock, South Boston, built by the state and sold to the United States Navy, a 1200-foot-long granite drydock near the Army Base, South Boston, which has held the Leviathan and the Majestic in earlier years. At the Charlestown Navy Yark there are two drydocks, the 383-feet-long one being the first to be built in the United States. It was started in 1827, and was completed in 1834 at a cost of $972,000, and was built of Quincy granite. It is still in active service. The second drydock built at the Navy Yard is 750 feet long.

### Ship Collision Probe Put Over

The hearing on the Federal investigation of the collision between the ocean-going tug Plymouth and the Boston collier Everett outside the Cape Cod Canal last Thursday night, scheduled for today at the Appraisers Stores Building on Atlantic Avenue, was postponed shortly after 10 o'clock this morning as two of the members named by the Department of Commerce from Washington failed to arrive.

Capt. Charles M. Lyons supervising inspector for this district, who was to be the third member present at the hearing, announced the postponement.

## Tobin Asks Expert Survey of Boston's Financial Standing

### Hospital Closings Only Beginning of Program, Mayor Says

### Must Retrench To Meet Pay Roll

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin warned the City Council by a special message today that he will close East Boston and Haymarket Relief Hospitals not as a lone economy measure, but as the first of a series of changes "to reduce expenditures in all departments of the city."

It is absolutely necessary, the Mayor declared, to cut municipal costs wherever possible in order that the city may be able to continue the payment of wages due its employees and to support the poor without unduly increasing the tax rate.

Those opposing the plan to close the relief stations, he said, apparently have little information of the crisis which now faces the city. Boston's expenditures must be "materially reduced" to prevent a tax rate so high that thousands more of Boston home owners will be dispossessed of their homes.

**Plans Further Economies**

"To keep the tax rate within a reasonable limit," the Mayor stated, "it is my purpose to adopt every possible economy in order to avoid the immediate discharge of hundreds of employees or a material reduction of the wages of all of them.

"It is well, perhaps, that this matter has come up so early in my administration, as it gives me an opportunity to make it plain that this is only one of many which represent a serious effort on my part to reduce the expenditures in all departments in the city.

"No proposal which contracts the services to which the people have been accustomed can be advanced without encountering to some extent reasonable opposition. That kind of opposition subsides when it becomes evident that the proposed contraction is justified by the conditions. With manufactured and demagogic opposition I do not propose to concern myself."

**Spikes Opposition**

The Mayor's message was read by the City Clerk as the Council assembled for its regular weekly meeting in Faneuil Hall. It was believed that by this message the Mayor was able to counteract the weight of speeches that councilors were planning to make registering opposition to the plan to close two relief stations.

Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of Boston, in whose district the Haymarket Relief Hospital is located, was expected to lead the opposition, while Councilor Clement A. Norton indicated he would support Mayor Tobin.

In an open letter to the Mayor received at City Hall today, Councilor Norton praised Mr. Tobin. "Don't let them scare you off," he said. "Remember, it costs more to govern 800,000 people in Boston today than any other 800,000 people in the world."

**The Opposition Acts**

From the opposition came announcements that mass meetings will be held in Charlestown and East Boston on Thursday night to protest the proposal of closing the relief stations. Also, plans were made to circulate petitions in those districts and in the West Eend.

Representative John Patrick

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

### Wants $25,000 to Enable Key for Reorganization of Civic Structure

### Council to Vote Soon on Request

After 28 baffling days of striving to bring order out of Boston's tangled finances, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today launched a major portion of his reform drive today by asking approval of a $25,000 study to map out a reorganization of Boston's fiscal affairs.

Calling the City Council into a special session at 1 p. m. the Mayor explained that his first weeks as Mayor had convinced him that many economies could be made, but that he had not had sufficient time personally to investigate each department, talk with each employee and study the improvements in the perspective of best business practices.

To friends, the new Mayor also explained that several proposed departmental changes require engineering advice.

**May Be Phone Company Man**

The Mayor said the appropriation would allow his employing independent experts possibly from outside Boston, to study the city's departments and recommend economies. Although the Mayor did not mention any individual, or any public administration survey firm, it was reported around City Hall that if the Council approves the order the Mayor will name Richard Whitcomb to head the survey.

Mr. Whitcomb reputedly has made such surveys for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, where Mayor Tobin, also a former 'phone company worker, met him.

Mayor Tobin's proposal was referred to the Executive Committee of the Council and was scheduled for a vote late today.

The proposal follows the general line taken by executives faced with knotty governmental problems in recent years. In 1912, former President Taft named the Commission on Economy and Efficiency which advised so many departmental reorganizations and consolidations in the Federal Government.

**Followed Mansfield Example**

Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, early in his term of office, asked several engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to examine the engineering departments of the city and report back on how they might be made more economical and efficient.

The former Mayor, on receipt of the report, sent a measure to the City Council asking its adoption, but after debate on the possibility that the changes recommended would result in lessened Council patronage and possible loss of jobs for constituents, the proposal was defeated.

While surprise was registered over the Mayor's step at City Hall today, there was still some conjecture as to whether he had fully availed himself of reports and studies already in existence. It is recalled that proposals for consolidating the financial departments of the city, as well as some others, have already been made by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and, in fact, were mentioned by Mayor Tobin during his campaign as possible foundations for his municipal reforms.

## Boon to 120,000 Jobless Seen in Five-Day Week Bill

### Legislative Hearings

A mandatory 40-hour, five-day work week applying to all Massachusetts industries would result in re-employment of 120,000 of Massachusetts's 400,000 unemployed, Senator Michael J. Selzo, Worcester Democrat, told the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries today.

The State Senator said his proposed legislation for a 40-hour week would supplement the Black-Connery wages and hours bill now before Congress. It would bring under the 40-hour limit all intrastate industries while the Black-Connery bill would apply to interstate concerns, he explained. However, should the Black-Connery bill be defeated, passage of the Selzo bill would apply to all Massachusetts firms.

He called upon Massachusetts Legislators "to cut out giving lip service only in trying to help the unemployed. This legislation will extend real aid."

**Objection Cited**

Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, Springfield, Mass., paper manufacturer, called for Federal legislation rather than State law, pointing out that paper manufacturing is severely competitive. If Massachusetts should adopt this legislation and Congress failed to adopt a national law, Massachusetts paper manufacturers would be placed at a disadvantage, he said.

George L. Barnes, legislative agent of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said he believed the State Supreme Court would declare the 40-hour week bill unconstitutional, just as it did the 48-hour bill in 1911, on the ground the Legislature cannot control hours and conditions of labor except to maintain "safety, morals, health and welfare" of the citizens.

Mr. Selzo said the 40-hour week would increase industrial costs by 12½ per cent but he claimed any firmly established concern would be able to meet this added cost without difficulty.

**Chase Out Chiselers**

The Worcester Legislator insisted "it is time to chase out the chiselers. Reputable manufacturers are in favor of this legislation, but many of them are afraid to go all the way

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

## *Kelly Once More Enters the Arena*

Undaunted by the splintered spears he has brought out of past encounters, Lieut. Gov. Francis Kelly today mounted his favorite hobby horse—free light bulbs for consumers—and rode forth once more to champion his cause with J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission.

In his epistolary charge, Mr. Kelly wrote:

"As a result of an extensive and continuous demand by the people of this State, I am duty-bound as their Lieutenant Governor to request that you take immediate action to obtain for the people free electric light bulbs. You should know that the Public Utilities Commission only a few years ago showed their loyalty to the electric light companies by making an unfair and unjust ruling that the poor customers must pay for their bulbs together with the outrageous high rates."

Two years ago, the Boston Edison Company was ordered by the Legislature to drop its rates by one-half cent per kilowatt hour and at the same time to cease providing free bulbs. Since then bills have been introduced from time to time attempting to restore the former practice but all have been found unconstitutional. The Lieutenant Governor has filed such legislation this year, his identical measure having failed in the 1937 legislature.

"Why not respect the crying needs of the people and reverse the unfair decision made by your Commission a few years ago?" queried Lieutenant Governor Kelly. "Why not be a little thoughtful of the people's feelings by accepting constructive advice by the people's lieutenant governor (an elected state official who cannot be controlled by the power trusts) and immediately and rightfully compelling all the private electric light companies to furnish free bulbs to their customers?"

Whether Mr. Sullivan regards the lieutenant governor as a Lancelot or a Don Quixote, the Public Utilities Commissioner has so far met Mr. Kelly's attacks with an armor of non-recognition mixed with mild scorn.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

### Theaters

**Plymouth—**
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Colonial—**
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

**Shubert—**
"Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. Presented by Gilbert Miller and Ashley Dukes. E. Martin Browne director. Featuring Robert Speaight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

### Movies

**Coolidge Corner—**
"52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 3:40, 6:50, 10. "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Helen Westley. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

**Tremont—**

Jeanette MacDonald and Joe E. Brown in "Lottery Bride." 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:40, 5:36, 8:35. Also "Back in Circulation," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10.

**University—**
"Second Honeymoon," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50 "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Leo Carrillo. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**Radio Programs—Page 10**

**Keith Memorial—**
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Stage: Benny Fields, The Hartmans.

**Metropolitan—**
Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." 9:46, 12:19, 2:42, 5:15, 7:48, 10:21. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Fenway: 2:20, 5, 7:36, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m.; 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20, a. m.; 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Love and Hisses" with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. Scollay: 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:50. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Expensive Husbands," featuring Beverley Roberts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:15, 5:50, 8:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

**Fine Arts—**
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

**Hub—**
Robert Taylor and Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession," 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 9:05. Also "Latest March of Time."

**South Station Theater—**
"Latest March of Time," Color Musical with Sybil Jason. "Fight to Live," Lennie Hayton and His Orchestra. "Skiing in the Alps." "Unreal Newsreel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Repertory and Medford Square—**
Ronald Coleman in "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 1:02, 4, 7, 10. Also "Bad One," with Dolores Del Rio and Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

**Uptown—**
"True Confession," with John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and Una Merkel. 3:10, 6:40, 10. Also "Hitting a New High," with Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

**In the World of the Arts**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

**Exeter—**
Jane Withers and Thomas Beck in "45 Fathers." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter and Pat Paterson. 3:25, 6:15, 9:05.

**State and Orpheum—**
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

### Music

**Jordan Hall—**
Sonata recital by Einar Hansen, violinist, and Jeanette Giguère, pianist, 8:15.

**Steinert Hall—**
Concert by the students of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

### Other Events

**Boston Public Library—**
"Cultural Epic of South America" by Frances R. Grant, Vice-President of the Roerich Museum. Illustrated. Dartmouth Street. 8.

### Tomorrow

**Children's Museum—**
Meeting of the Noah's Ark Club and the Junior Stamp Club, 60 Berroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.



**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance and lecture on Dutch Paintings by Miss Elliott. Huntington Avenue. 11.

**Gardner Museum—**
Guidance and lecture tour. Fenway Court. 11.

# Schnabel in Beethoven Recital

The Arts in Boston

Artur Schnabel played five of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, those in A flat, op. 26; F minor, op. 57; D minor, op. 31, No. 2; F sharp, op. 78, and C minor, op. 111. Although the concert lasted two hours and a quarter, the audience, which was of good size, lingered at the end to applaud and even to cheer the performer.

Mr. Schnabel has an impressive reputation in Europe and America, in particular as an interpreter of Beethoven and Brahms. Undoubtedly he has a formidable technique, and an authoritative approach to these masters. He has become the leader of a cult of piano-playing, to which evidently most of yesterday's audience belonged. For them, apparently, whatever he did was right. Yet much that he did was calculated to make the judicious grieve.

He began well with the A flat Sonata. Here his individual interpretive touches, employed discreetly, tended to clarify and to dramatize the work. But in the "Appassionata" he tossed discretion away. His contrasts in both dynamics and tempi were extravagant and theatrical. The violence of his assault on the keyboard in fortissimi produced harsh and unmusical sounds which, with the aid of excessive use of the damper pedal, obscured the line of the composition. It was difficult to hear some of the themes at all. The music became almost entirely percussive, to the neglect of its lyrical quality. Phrasing was angular. The rhetorical pause was too much used. The structural significance of the work as a whole was ignored in behalf of sensationalism.

The same faults were present in greater or less degree through the other three items. The most acceptable of them in performance was the F sharp, which had some of the joyfulness that belong to it, and the slow movement of the D minor retained much of its loveliness. But the remainder of this sonata and the whole of the C minor suffered from distortion.

It was especially depressing to be a witness of this distortion, in view of the fine powers this artist unquestionably possesses; to think what a superb performance one was missing because those powers were not being put to their proper use.

L. A. S.

Eudice Shapiro

Who Will Give a Recital in Jordan Hall Wednesday Evening

**Boston Symphony Orchestra**

The memory of Maurice Ravel has now been honored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the pair of concerts devoted chiefly to his works. The program Saturday night offered "Le Tombeau de Couperin," "Rhapsodie Espagnole," "Shéhérazade," Three Poems for voice and orchestra, with Olga Averino as soloist, and the "Bolero." Dr. Koussevitzky included also the Schumann Symphony No. 4.

The return of Dr. Koussevitzky from his mid-season holiday was recognized as warmly on Saturday night as it had been on Friday afternoon. And as on the former occasion, there was immediate evidence of the firmer hand at the controls. The speed at which Dr. Koussevitzky drove his forces through the opening number, however, is debatable. There was undeniable brilliance to the performance, and the virtuosity of the orchestra, especially in the wood winds, was apparent at every breath. Yet one may take exception to the pace set for the Forlane, and especially that of the Menuet, which lost considerable grace through such an accelerated tempo.

The glitter of this opus accentuated the suavity of the Schumann measures. Smoothly flowing, with long, unbroken melodic lines, the symphony provided a welcome in a program which emphasized, by virtue of the idiom of Ravel, the more staccato type of writing.

When Ravel attempted to wed voice and orchestra, he seemed less convincing than in his purely orchestral works, but in order that the various facets of his art might be represented, Dr. Koussevitzky chose what was probably as satisfactory as any of the Frenchman's works in this medium. Mme. Averino brought to the work the best of her artistic talent, and although her voice was somewhat light for the demands made upon it, her complete understanding of the fundamental idea left little to be desired by way of interpretation. She was warmly applauded.

We could have dispensed with "Bolero," yet it nevertheless roused admiration for the relentless crescendo by which Dr. Koussevitzky achieved the climax.

G. M. S.

**A Tour of the British Empire**

A tour of the world under the Union Jack was conducted by Burton Holmes in Symphony Hall Saturday afternoon, in the third of his current travelitalks. Beginning in London the tour progressed through the West Indies, Canada, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, the British possessions in the Far East and finally Rhodesia and Victoria Falls.

The first two-thirds of the lecture was necessarily rather sketchy; you can't cover the world in a couple of hours. Chief interest lay in the South African excursion, and especially in the account of the mystery of Zimbabwe; the pictures taken in 1906 of the completion of the railway, and finally the fine pictures of the great falls, showing them from every angle. Next week, Germany.


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# Fin Com Urges Wide Changes In City Government

(Continued from Page 9)

Administration Mayor Mansfield added $200,000 to the annual City payroll, but he followed a precedent set by other Mayors of Boston before him.

The charges against Mayor Mansfield in this legislative report amount to a summing up of all charges made by the Commission against Mr. Mansfield during his four years of incumbency. The coal, snow and White Fund "scandals" were reviewed in the report and the Commission again suggested that either Mayor Tobin or the District Attorney take court action against the former Mayor.

**The Mansfield Case**

That neither the present Mayor nor the District Attorney has ever taken action in any of these so-called "scandals" is generally attributed to the fact that the Finance Commission and Mr. Mansfield have been political antagonists. During the final months of former Mayor James M. Curley's Administration the Finance Commission, then composed of different personnel, initiated the Dolan case. When Mr. Curley became Governor he appointed a new Commission and the Dolan case dropped out of the news until former Mayor Mansfield brought suit against Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer in the Curley Administration for recovery of "misappropriated" funds. Since that time Mr. Mansfield has frequently charged that the present Finance Commission has been "prejudiced" against him. However, in the White Fund investigation of 1937 by the Commission two members of a contracting firm which did business with the city under Mr. Mansfield were sent to jail by court orders for contempt of court.

Renewal of its old charges against Mr. Mansfield at this time by the Finance Commission might be politically damaging to the former Mayor. Just before Mr. Mansfield left office, Gov. Charles F. Hurley predicted that the former Mayor would receive "higher honors" and this statement was generaly interprted to mean that Mr. Mansfield would be appointed to an important judicial post. Mr. Mansfield, it is known, would be glad to receive such an appointment.

# Army to Parade in Blue— Khaki for Everyday Wear

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, has won an eight-year-old campaign to get a blue dress uniform for the Army, so soldiers won't have to wear the same type of outfit for tending horses that they do for a parade.

She has been assured by President Roosevelt that the Army will get into the new uniforms just as soon as some way is found to pay for them. Officers at Army posts, who have to buy their own uniforms, were recently notified by the War Department that they must have the new type on hand by October 1. The Department is now hunting for a way to pay for uniforms for enlisted men without asking Congress for a special appropriation.

The new uniforms will cost Army officers about $100 apiece. The cost for an enlisted man will be about half that.

**Twofold Purpose**

Mrs. Rogers has been pushing the blue suit and black shoe uniform partly because of a sentimental interest she has in the military services and partly because she thinks it will help the woolen textile and shoe industries of Lowell, Mass. She has introduced a bill in Congress authorizing the change but its passage will be unnecessary because President Roosevelt intends to accomplish the same thing by executive order.

The order that has already gone out to Army officers caused some discontent because of the additional expense involved. There has been no salary increases for the Army since the World War.

The appearance of the new uniform has also been criticized by some. Resembling that worn by Union soldiers in the Civil War, it consists of a single-breasted open-collared coat of dark blue with lighter blue trousers piped in various colors to denote the branch of the service to which the wearer belongs.

Prior to the World War the Army had a dress uniform but none has been issued since that time because there was a large quantity of wartime uniforms on hand to be used up.

**Peacetime Outfits**

Mrs. Rogers first became champion of the blue uniform when she attended the funeral of Chief Justice Taft. She noted that Marines and naval men had blue uniforms but Army officers were still wearing their war uniforms. She felt they should have a peacetime outfit.

U. S. Army Signal Corps

New Army Uniform

When she introduced her bill in Congress, Mrs. Rogers wrote to President Roosevelt declaring that the time is now ripe for the long-delayed adoption of the new uniform. "The issuance of such an order," she told him, "would be of material assistance to the woolen textile and boot and shoe industries, both of which need stimulation so badly now.

"The issuing of blue uniforms," she explained, "would not interfere with cotton uniforms as the blue would be worn solely for dress purposes. At present," she said, "our soldiers are required to take care of horses, do rough labor and attend dress parades in the same clothes. The result is often a noticeably poor appearance in our Army compared with the smart dress appearance of the Navy and Marine Corps."

Retired officers will not have to purchase new uniforms because they are entitled to continue wearing those they had at the time of their retirement.

# The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

special session of the State Legislature will be those where taxes for school purposes, though assessed at an average rate, do not produce a satisfactory minimum standard of education, according to Bertram F. Packard, Commissioner of Education. He warns that the Equalization Fund must not be considered by the towns in the light of an opportunity to reduce their local school tax; but instead, must be used for improving the standards beyond those provided by current, local appropriations. The fund will be allocated with no other understanding, he indicated.

A substantial part of the $200,000 will go toward lengthening too short school years in financially pressed towns, and for the employment of more and efficient teachers at better salaries. A part of the amount will have to go in the next school year toward providing adequate books, supplies and equipment for schools whose appropriations for such things have been reduced the "past few years. Nevertheless, such expenditures as these are regarded as local problems.

* * *

## Potato Practice in Florida

The State Department of Agriculture is bending every effort toward establishment of an effective all around program for the benefit of the potato industry and the large section of Maine which is considerably dependent upon it.

Research is being carried on, together with study of methods of distribution and merchandising from the field to the consumer, as well as a study of how by-products may be developed. As part of the experiment with Maine seed potatoes, experimental planting is now being carried on in Florida with sample Maine seeds. Efforts are being made to interest industrial plants to locate in the potato area, where use of by-products might be helpful.

## Art Exhibitions

**Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions.
**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
**Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge**—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Chinese Prints. Recent accessions. Scène d'Eté, painting by Bazille. Display of Heraldry Feb. 2-23.
**Copley Society**—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of sketches in oil and pastel by Theora Peck Harris. Through Feb. 4.
**Vose Galleries**—French Paintings of the Eighteenth and nineteenth century. Sketches water colors, pen-and-ink drawings by Charles R. Knapp. Also paintings by Catherine Morris Wright, A. N. A. Recent work by Olive Rush.
**Public Library**—Exhibition of Roerich material on South America. Through Feb. 13.
**Twentieth Century Club**—Aquatones by John E. Porter. Through Feb. 3.
**Federal Art Gallery**—Exhibition of paintings by Illinois artists, and photographs of Shaker Culture. Through Feb. 10.
**Children's Museum**—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.
**Holman's Print Shop**—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children and photographs of China by Louis Holman.
**Society of Arts and Crafts**—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
**Germanic Museum**—Paintings from permanent collections, also paintings by Louis Corinth. Through Feb. 10.
**Boston City Club**—Water colors by Frank Goodline. Through Feb. 18.
**Rand Galleries**—Exhibit of painting and prints.
**Dell & Richards**—Water colors, etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Through Feb. 12.
**Boston Museum of Modern Art** (270 Dartmouth St.)—Painting and drawings from Bakst to the present day of the Ballet.
**Children's Art Center**—Paintings by Polly Nordell. Through Feb. 5.
**Grace Horne Galleries**—Paintings by Russell Cheney sculpture by Dudley Vaill Talcott. Through Feb. 5.
**Goodman-Walker**—Etchings and animal bronzes by Renee Bintenis.
**Guild of Boston Artists**—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Puntington. Through Feb. 5.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

## Speed Limit Makes New Haven Safer; $18 Fines Imposed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 31—Rigid enforcement of a 25-mile speed limit, in effect here since Jan. 15, has cut traffic accidents more than 50 per cent, tabulations by police officials show.

A total of 32 accidents has been reported in the last two weeks, as compared with 80 during the same period last year when weather conditions were even more favorable for safe driving, and only one fatality has occurred, as compared with four in 1937.

"The marked decrease is very commendable," Chief of Police Philip T. Smith asserted in announcing the results of the safety campaign, "but the rate can be cut still further."

More than 50 persons have been arrested since the new speeding prohibition went into effect Jan. 15, and nearly every offender has paid $18 for his infraction of the law.

## Chelsea Welfare Cuts Down Rolls

The Chelsea welfare department has adopted a new ruling by which 25 able-bodied men without dependents will be stricken from the rolls this week. The list includes single men, married childless men living apart from their wives and divorced men, according to Chairman James Buchanan. They have been drawing between $3 and $5 per week from the city.

Discrimination is charged by some of the men affected by the board's ruling. They say, because of the fact that they are single or without dependents, they cannot obtain employment on the Works Progress Administration. On the other hand, welfare authorities assert that many of those affected could obtain employment, were they so inclined.

## Short Wave Programs

**For Tuesday, Feb. 1**

**London**—"City of Music"—Viennese music. GSP, 19.6m—15.3mc.
**Tokyo**—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80mc. JZI, 31.4m., 9.83mc.
**London**—7 p. m.—Brahms' Symphony No. 2, BBC Empire Orchestra. GSC, 31-3m—9.58mc. GSB, 31.55m—9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m—6.11mc.
**Moscow**—7:00 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6mc.
**Berlin**—7:15 p. m.—"Today in Germany." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77mc.
**Boston**—7:30 p. m.—"Poetry of Carl Sandberg." W1XAL, 49.0m—6.04mc.
**Rome**—7:30 p. m.—Tuesday Symphonies; Topics of General Interest. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63mc.; IRP, 30.8m., 9.83mc.
**Prague**—7:50 p. m.—Variety Program. OLR4A, 25.34m., 11.84mc.
**Boston**—8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "Changing Governments—Ideas Underlying American Revolution." W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04mc.
**Caracas**—8:30 p. m.—Boy Scout's Hour. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8mc.
**London**—9:15 p. m.—"I've Been Told . . ." talk, Anthony Weymouth. "City of Music"; Viennese music. GSD, 25.8m., 11.75mc.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58mc.; GSB, 31.55m., 9.51mc.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11mc.
**Tokyo**—12:45 a. m.—New Japanese Music. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80mc.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

**For Tuesday, Feb. 1**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2:30 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 3:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |


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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE


# Here and There in Boston Shops

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It occurs to us that there may be among our readers, some women who would like an occasional description of the clothes that are being worn here and yon. A first Boston night at a popular show is bound to bring forth a lot of dress clothes. Fortunately in Boston you are allowed your choice . . . not of course that there's any law about it, but we mean that on any night but opening night you are likely to see just as many clothes of the in-between type as of the dressier type; so you simply make the whole thing a personal matter. However, even when women do "dress"—as they choose to call it—they don't seem to wear the deep décolletages that used to be seen so often. The younger generation especially, now go in more for long-sleeved dinner gowns that have a deep V opening in the back. And in some cases the V can be manipulated so that the back can be either open or closed. Gowns that have been definitely evening affairs are now frequently disguised by means of the mighty bolero . . . which has short sleeves. Just by way of giving things a quaint touch many are wearing the evening version of the "Babushka" (Filene's and Slattery's), which means that it's either jade green velvet (we saw one with a long gold velvet wrap, and it was cute!) or black velvet with a banding of glimmering black sequins around the edge which frames the face. They're the civilized version of the three-cornered hanky worn over the head and tied down under the chin, you know. And veils thrown over the head . . . you'll see them, too. In fact we saw one girl arrive with the whole veil pinned down on one side of her head. A bit dizzy, but it's yours if you like it . . . we're just telling you. And it seems that everybody who doesn't own a mink coat of Edward F. Kakas' quality (93 Newbury Street) makes sure that she does possess at least one regal looking velvet wrap. It may be olive green, and worn over a gold cloth dress, or American Beauty red, or pure black, topped by a sumptuous white fox collar that she can scuttle her face right down into . . . just by way of keeping warm, and looking more beautiful than ever. Fredley's have beauteous wraps that will out-first-night any first night!

♣ ♣ ♣

**A little bootee**
**Serves as purse**

We're progressing . . . or maybe you don't agree with us. Anyway, all we mean is that whereas women used to be famous for keeping money in a stocking, they now keep it in a shoe. Oh, not a real shoe, but a little bootee that's going to be worth the $2 you have to pay out to get it . . . at Jordan Marsh's. It's a copy of a French import, and is sold in pin seal or a soft calf. In either dark or bright colors. You'll get a kick out of the fact that it's unique . . . and comfort out of knowing you can stick it into any pocket that happens to be handy. Right on the main floor.

♣ ♣ ♣

**Correct time**
**At cut prices**

Talking to myself: The correct time is cheap at Filene's . . . where they're having a sale on certain clocks which have been discontinued. We mean the manufacturer has stopped making that particular number, but that doesn't effect it's ability to keep time! Want to sport a rhinestone turtle on your lapel? It's at Stearns'. And now that the January sales are about to leave us, February ushers in some more. And your husband might like to know that he now has a chance to buy Johnston & Murphy Shoes at a worth-while discount . . . at J. L. Esart's, right near The Touraine Hotel, at 46 Boylston Street. You'll like their looks as well as your husband likes their quality and comfort. You can get Franchette chiffon hose at Gilchrists for only 69 cents. Supposed to be a good number; we've never worn them. If we were an important business man-about-town, we suppose The Statler might send us a pretty carnation to wear in our button hole, and see that it arrived at our desk just before we did, so that we'd be starting the day off nicely. A nice gesture, to say the least, and in these days when publicity is pretty much stereotyped, a highly original one, we'd say.

Janet Treat.

**A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature.**

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

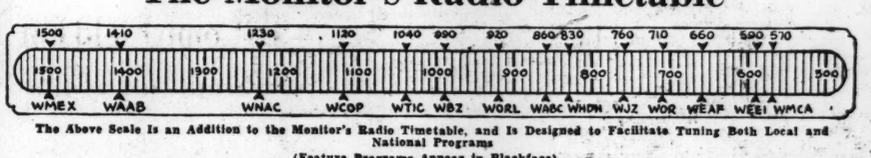
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Follow the Moon | Dance Interlude; news | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "Mary Sothern" | "Don Winslow" | "Terry and Pirates" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | "The Singing Lady" | Jack Armstrong | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | Little Orphan Annie | Sport matinee | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Dance Revue | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Commentator | News commentator | Top Hatters: orchestra | Dinner concert | Italian review |
| 6:30 Rhythm Revue | Musical programs | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Piano Club" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Toby Harris' Orchestra |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | "Music Is My Hobby" | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Arthur Godfrey | Vocal trio | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | Dance orchestra | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Hollace Shaw, songs | Vocal trio | "Songsmiths" | Dance music | Piano and organ |
| 7:45 Boake Carter | Vocational service | "Four Stars Tonight" | Vocalist; organ | Sweet Music |
| 8:00 Rinehart's "Tish"; dramatic sketch | "Melody Puzzles"; sketches; music | Burns and Allen; Ray Noble's Orch.; solos | Boston round table: small business men | "The Wordcasters" |
| 8:15 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch. | "Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch | Richard Crooks; mixed chorus; orchestra | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Studio speaker |
| 8:30 | | | Lawrence Welk's Orch. | Message to Motorists |
| 8:45 | | | | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 9:00 Theater: "Green Light"; Errol Flynn; O. de Havilland; C. A. Smith | Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; "An Hour in Old Vienna" | "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Milts' Orch. | Frank Ferneau's Orch. | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 9:15 | | Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist | Frank Perneau's Orch. | Toby Harris' Orchestra |
| 9:30 | | | Musical Cartoons | Amateur Hour |
| 9:45 | | | Musical Cartoons | Amateur Hour |
| 10:00 Wayne King's Orch. | "Behind Prison Bars"; dramatic sketch | Lullaby Lady: soloists; orchestra; quartet | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:15 Wayne King's Orch. | | | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:30 'Brave New World'; dramatic sketch | National Radio: talk, Sen. E. D. Thomas, Utah | "For Men Only"; Van Steeden's Orch.; soloist | Pageant of Melody: A. Baggiore, tenor; Henry | Dance Music |
| 10:45 | | | | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Roundelay" | Yankee News Service | Weber's Orchestra | Bob Asen's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Glen Gray's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Joe Smith's Orchestra | Jack Fisher's Orch | Bob Asen's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Larry Lee's Orchestra | Maurice Rocco's Orch. |
| 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Larry Lee's Orchestra | Maurice Rocco's Orch. |

## Tuesday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Popular variety | News; Musical Clock | Sunrise Special: organ | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Popular variety | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 "Let's Go"; music | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | Morning Watch; the | |
| 7:45 WEEI News | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Clock" | Chapel Singers | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | "Mac and Moore" | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | George and Juanita | Organ concert | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Radio Almanac | "Musical Clock" | Network program | Andrew Jacobson's | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 What's New? | "Musical Clock" | Network program | Rhythm: orchestra | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Kitchen of the Air | "As You Like It" | "Houseboat Hannah" | "Charm Mirror" | Musical Timetable |
| 9:15 Kitchen of the Air | "As You Like It" | Household talk | Merry-Go-Round | Chick Morris, news |
| 9:30 "The Road of Life" | "Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists | Food news | Merry-Go-Round | Italian Echoes |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | | "Widder Jones"; sketch | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | "Margo"; sketch | "Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch | Singing Strings | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Mary and Marge | Drama and music | "John's Other Wife" | "Choir Loft"; organist | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 Emily Post | "Terry Regan"; sketch | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Get Thin to Music" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Ma Perkins" | Home Forum | Dramatic sketch | Earl Lawrence: organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "David Harum"; sketch | Louis Rich's Orchestra | Musicale |
| 11:15 Magazine of Air | Musicale | Backstage Wife: sketch | Melody Strings | Home Circle talk |
| 11:30 Big Sister: sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Home Economist | Recorded orchestra | Dave Ballantine, songs |
| 11:45 Aunt Jennie stories | Edw. MacHugh, hymns | "Mystery Chef" | Information Service | Commentator |
| 12:00 Commentator | News; feature; Dance | Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | Revue; music | "The O'Neills" | Agricultural series | Italian radio review |
| 12:30 Helen Trent: sketch | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam" | Italian music program | Music; weather |
| 12:45 Our Gal Sunday | Home Hour | "Dan Harding's Wife" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 Betty and Bob | National Farm and | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 Hymn recital | Home Hour | "Joyce Jordan"; sketch | "George and Juanita" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Gilman's Daughter | Matinee Melodies | "The Hemingways" | Recorded program | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 1:45 Hollywood in Person | Rochester Civic Orches- | Marimba Melodies | Voice of Experience | Dean Dickens, songs |
| 2:00 Studio speaker | tra concert | "Way Down East" | N. E. Conservatory | Vocal Duo |
| 2:15 "The O'Neills" | Let's Talk It Over | "Musical Roundup" | N. E. Conservatory | Organ Music |
| 2:30 School of the Air | NBC Music Guild | Women's Federation | Sports reports | "Pioneers"; sketch |
| 2:45 School of the Air | NBC Music Guild | Food commentator | Stage Door Memories | "Pioneers"; sketch |
| 3:00 News Service | United States Marine | Pepper Young's Family | Conn. Colonials | "Blue Strings" |
| 3:15 Studio program | Band | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Conn. Colonials | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:30 Voters' program | United States Marine | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Sport reports | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:45 Concert orchestra | Band | "The Guiding Light" | Network speaker | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Concert orchestra | Stocks; Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Rhode Islanders: orch | Manhattan Serenade |
| 4:15 The Boston Hour | Club Matinee: variety | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Rhode Islanders: orch | Manhattan Serenade |
| 4:30 "The Goldbergs" | Club Matinee: variety | Commentator | Sport matinee | Harmony team |
| 4:45 Network speaker | Club Matinee: variety | "The Road of Life" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Follow the Moon | Dance Interlude; news | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "Mary Sothern" | "Don Winslow" | "Terry and Pirates" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | "The Singing Lady" | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" | Baseball School | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Dance Revue; | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Dinner music | orch.; sports | Fred Hoey's Roundup | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Dinner Time Revue | Music; commentator | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Around the Town" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Toby Harris's Orchestra |
| 7:00 Poetic Melodies: or. | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch | News Service | Jimmy McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Hollywood news | Dramatic sketch | Vocal Varieties | Network speaker | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | Dorothy Thompson | Dick Gasparre's Orch. | Dramatized news | John Stuart, songs |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | NBC vocal recital | Organ; songs; violin | Jack Fisher's Orchestra | Dramatic sketch |
| 8:00 Edw. G. Robinson; | "Those We Love"; dra- | Russ Morgan's Orch.; | Harvard University lec- | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 Claire Trevor; sk. | matic serial | vocal groups | ture: "Changing Gov- | Toby Harris's Orchestra |
| 8:30 Al Jolson; Martha | Edgar A. Guest: "It | Wayne King's Orchestra | ernments | Unemploy. comp. talk |
| 8:45 Raye; orchestra | Can Be Done"; drama | Wayne King's Orchestra | Charioteers; quartet | News commentator |
| 9:00 Al Pearce's Gang; | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Vox Pop"; informal in- | L. Noble's Orchestra | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 comedy; soloist; or. | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | terviews | L. Noble's Orchestra | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 Jack Oakie's College; c'm'dy; music | Dramatic sketch | Hollywood Mardi Gras: | "Jazz Nocturne" | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | Dramatic sketch | guest artists; Charles | Third period, Bruins- | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 Benny Goodman's | General Johnson | Butterworth; Lanny | Detroit hockey game | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 10:15 Swing School | "Kidoodlers"; quartet | Ross; soloists; orch. | Billie Lossee's Orchestra | Gypsy Orchestra |
| 10:30 Network talk | Meyer Davis Orchestra | "Hollywood Gossip" | "Symphonic Strings" | Gypsy Orchestra |
| 10:45 Four Clubmen | Meyer Davis Orchestra | Talk, Dale Carnegie | "Symphonic Strings" | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; Roundelay | News Service | Organ lecture-recital | Jimmy McHale's Orch. |
| 11:15 Red Norvo's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Billy Lossee's Orch. | Joe Smith's Orchestra | Jimmy McHale's Orch. |
| 11:30 L. Noble's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Abe Lyman's Orch. | "Day's End"; organ |
| 11:45 L. Noble's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Abe Lyman's Orch. | "Day's End"; organ |

# New Boston Courthouse Rises High on Beacon Hill Skyline

Out of the symmetry of Beacon Hill juts 322 feet of structural steel, red girders partly blackened by scorching fires . . . Suffolk County's new $5,000,000 court building, signifying to visitor and Bay Stater another break from tradition in bringing Boston's conservative skyline into alignment with 20th century skyscraping achitecture.

Topped, but not dwarfed, by the Customhouse, the new structure in Pemberton Square is approximately level with the Federal Building, and already a landmark on the Hub horizon.

Begun in 1936, the new building was originally scheduled for occupancy on July 1 of this year. Delayed by labor troubles for several months, plus the recent outbreak of fires estimated to have caused damages of more than $50,000, the structure will probably not be ready for tenants until October or November.

**Pink Granite Facing**

However, pink facing has already begun its climb—pink granite on the first four stories, quarried from New England hills at the insistence of labor; ceramic brick on the remainder. Granite is too costly to use for the whole building. Costs are partially borne by the PWA.

Court buildings are individual in one respect. High ceilings—about twice as high as in ordinary rooms—are the rule. Since no floor is wholly given over to courts, the result is a mezzanine or "intermediate" floor on nearly every other story.

Even with all the space in the new building—it has 23 floors—not all courts will be housed there. The old building will still have the municipal civil courts, probate and land courts, the registry of deeds, and the superintendent's offices.

**Assignment of Space**

The 15 stories, or 23 floors, of the building, will be devoted to supreme judicial, superior, municipal criminal, traffic violation and domestic relations courts. The three latter are temporarily holding sessions in the building which was formerly Young's Hotel. Nearly every floor of the new courthouse will have hearing or consultation rooms. The Thorndike law library of the Supreme Court will be on the thirteenth floor.

The sixth floor will be given to the district attorney, his assistants and clrecial staff, and the grand jury rooms. The fifteenth floor has been assigned to the jury pool, a well-known feature of the judicial system in Suffolk County.

The thirteenth and fourteenth stories and the thirteenth mezzanine will be occupied almost entirely by the Supreme Court, offices of the chief justice, clerks of the Supreme Court for both Suffolk County and the Commonwealth, and by the reporter of decisions.

From the seventh story to the eleventh and intermediate floors, space has been set aside for Suffolk County Superior courts civil and criminal, clerks of both courts, office of the chief justice, jury and hearing rooms.

## Hearings

(Continued from Page 9)

until the chiselers are elliminated."

He counteracted any charge the legislation might be too drastic by predicting adoption of the 30-hour work week for all wage earners within a short time.

* * *

**'Industry Stealing'**

Before the same Committee came James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to urge teeth-laden legislation to curb "industry-stealing" within Massachusetts.

While Massachusetts is attempting to block efforts of out-of-State communities to attract industries away from this State through offers of tax exemptions and other favors, Mr. Moriarty said some cities in Massachusetts have been using these methods to "steal" industries from other Bay State communities.

He appeared before the Committee in connection with legislation filed by Senator Edward C. Carroll, South Boston Democrat, under which Massachusetts communities would be prohibited from offering tax exemptions or abatements to industries in other Massachusetts cities or towns as inducements to move. The Labor Commissioner favored the aims of the legislation but demanded more powerful provisions to stem intra-state removals. He pointed out that many other inducements are offered industries to gain their removal. These inducements, he added, would not be prohibited in the Carroll bill.

There was no opposition to the bill as a whole. It was supported by several labor union representatives.

* * *

**Printing Anniversary**

Erection of a bronze reproduction of the original printing press in America at the Cambridge end of the Larz Anderson Bridge, as a feature of this year's 300th anniversary celebration of the advent of printing in the United States, was proposed before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Philip J. McAteer, the petitioner and representing the Advertising Federation of America, said the site chosen is within 150 feet of where the first printing press was set up 300 years ago. The original press is owned by the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt. Mr. McAteer pointed out printing house craftsmen from all parts of the world are coming to Boston to celebrate the anniversary date.

According to the proposal, the reproduction would be placed on a granite block at the end of the bridge on or before Aug. 1. It would be erected by the Metropolitan District Commission and the State Art Commission. The cost would be $5000.

Others who supported the bill were Martin J. Casey, President of the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council; C. Damon Taylor, President of the Society of Printers, and Eugene H. Gordon of Boston.

* * *

**Buckley Opposed**

Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, ran into a storm of opposition when he appeared before the Legislative Commission on State Administration to urge passage of his bill to transfer the State Division of Accounts from the State Department of Corporations and Taxation to the Auditor's department.

Opponents from nearly every town and many cities in the State registered opposition to the legislation. They declared the Division is running efficiently and that transfer might lessen efficiency as well as increase costs.

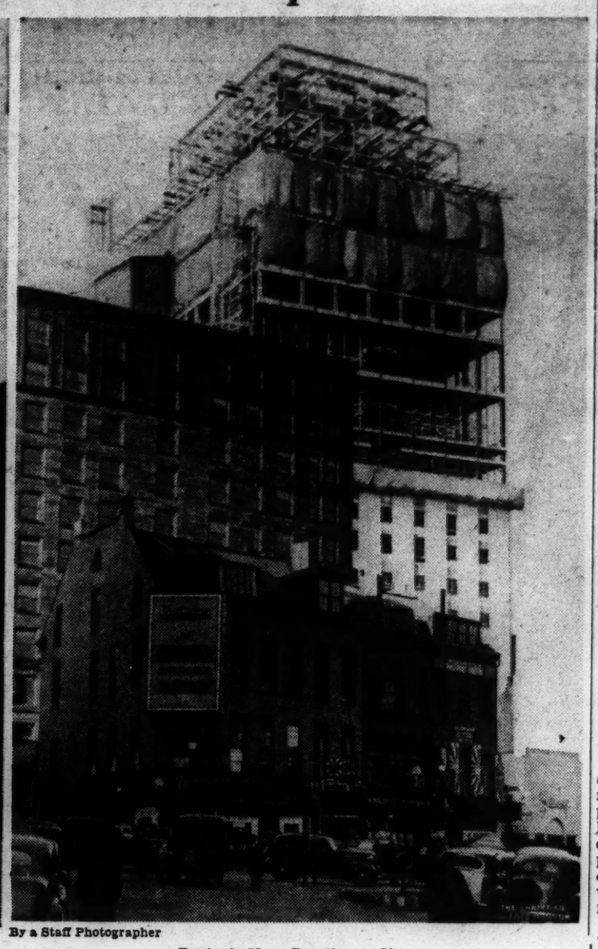
Mr. Buckley, however, said "this is an independent Division organized in 1910, and it has no place in the Department of Corporations and Taxation, which is essentially a money-raising unit."

He also found considerable opposition to his proposals authorizing his Department to audit all municipal accounts relative to state funds received by the communities.

# 'Before and After' at Pemberton Square

Desmond & Lord, Architects

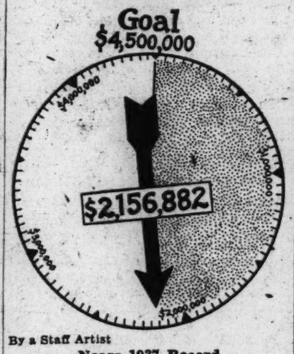
**Boston's New Courthouse "Complete"**
As It Looks on Paper in the Architects' Sketch



By a Staff Photographer

**Boston's New Courthouse Now**
As It Looks From Scollay Square

## Progress




By a Staff Artist

**Nears 1937 Record**

# Need Is Stressed To Comb Field For Community Fund

With a $20,000 jump overnight, greater Boston's Community Fund for 1938 has reached $2,156,882, it was announced today at the fourth "Dutch Treat" luncheon attended by some 500 workers at the Boston City Club. This figure, given out by Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman, reduces to slightly more than $11,000 the gap between the contributions to date of this year as compared with 1937.

The three divisions of the Drive—industry and finance, Metropolitan, and districts—reported partial fulfillment of their quotas this noon as follows:

Industry and Finance Division—banking, 90.3 per cent; public utilities, 76.8 per cent; textiles, 70.2 per cent; theaters, hotels and restaurants, 60.3 per cent.

Metropolitan Division—the six high towns were Hull, 149.1 per cent; Westwood, 94 per cent; Winchester, 79.6 per cent; Medford, 72.4 per cent; Milton, 64 per cent; Waltham, 53.8 per cent.

Districts Division—Federal, 82.3 per cent; Tremont, 81.5 per cent; Oakland, 76.1 per cent; Codman, 62.3 per cent; Catholic Institutions, 60.1 per cent; West Roxbury, 59.5 per cent.

Frederic Cameron Church, Jr., chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, expressed encouragement at the discovery yesterday that 10 of his 16 industrial and professional groups are now ahead of their record for last year.

Mr. Saltonstall predicted that last year's record will be overtaken and passed this week if each of the 15,000 solicitors will:

1. "Canvass every single prospect as if his pledge were the one that would put us over the top."
2. "Carry plenty of blank pledge cards and hunt up and solicit new prospects."
3. "Don't be afraid to ask for increases and to tell why they are needed."

# In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

taken from it practically all the local traffic which it was primarily built to handle."

To hear protests from residents of the communities affected by these changes, which are proposed to take effect March 27, the Utilities Commission has set aside seven dates for public hearings at its offices at the State House. These dates are Feb. 23, 28, March 2, 7, 9, 14 and 15.

The Commission has a veto power over any of the proposed changes which it may feel are not in the public interest. Last fall, it vetoed several changes out of a similar group which the New Haven then put into effect. The present proposal is the second effort of the road's trustees to reduce the $2,500,000 annual operating deficit of the Old Colony lines.

## Severe Cold Wave On Way Eastward

A severe cold wave, now central over the Middle West from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, has begun to move east and is scheduled to arrive in Boston tomorrow night, the local weather bureau forecast today.

The effect of the movement was felt, almost unnoticeably however, this morning as the temperature began a drop from a high of 55 at 3 a. m. to 53 at 7:30, with the weather bureau declaring it will continue downward to the middle or lower 20's tonight. By 2:30 this afternoon the temperature had dropped to 34 degrees, while snow began falling heavily.

Tomorrow night the full effect of the wave is expected to be felt with a low temperature at night somewhere below 10 degrees, and a shift in winds from a southwest breeze to a northwest wind which may at times reach gale proportions.

Early morning temperature readings at the extremities of the cold wave were 50 degrees below zero at White River, Ontario, and 28 above at San Antonio, Texas. Even Florida will not escape the colder weather, the forecast said, as frost is predicted tonight for the Gulf area.

The complete forecast includes: Rain or snow flurries early tonight, becoming fair late tonight; continuing fair Tuesday, with a cold wave; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 20's and 10 degrees or lower Tuesday night. Moderate to fair westerly winds shifting to strong northwest winds.

Interesting to note in connection with the low temperatures predicted, was the reading recorded this morning by the weather bureau's early-morning upper-air balloon at 36,000 feet above the ground. According to the records it was 135 degrees colder up there than it was on the ground. At 7:30 the thermometers on terra firma read 53 degrees above, while in the clouds they read 82 degrees below zero.

(Continued from Page 9)

which announced the increases today, expects a larger turnover of imports will be possible as a result.

Last October, the State announced it would reduce the free time on its piers from six days to three and increase the storage rates for goods left after expiration of the free time, but such strong protests came from shipping men that the changes were deferred while two public hearings were held.

Now, it is stated that the Public Works Department will continue the free time at six days as heretofore, but, effective tomorrow, storage charges for goods left more than six day will rise 300 per cent. From ½ cent per 100 pounds, the cost will go to 1½ cents per 100 pounds for the first three non-free days, and from 10 cents per 40 cubic feet to 30 cents. For longer periods of storage, the prices also are raised substantially.

## Tax Commission Files New Report

The Special 1938 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures today filed Part III of its report to the legislature on the entire tax revenue structure of Massachusetts. The latest installment is a history of taxation methods adopted in the state since Colonial times.

The contents and recommendations will be ready for the public in about two weeks, it was announced. Members of the special commission regard their report as the ABC of finances in the Commonwealth and believe it should serve as the basis of any future revenue survey in Massachusetts, inasmuch as this is the first time so complete a compilation has been made.

The commission recently reported a thorough survey of the public welfare problem in Massachusetts and recommended a 2 per cent sales tax to lift the $45,000,000 annual relief cost from real estate.

Philip Nichols, Sr., of Boston, a prominent tax expert, and Frank J. Zeo of Springfield have assisted the Commission in its work.

## Young GOP Clubs To Start Contest

A new type of political contest involving no campaign expenses or speeches begins tomorrow when the Young Republicans of Massachusetts launch a membership drive, with trips to Bermuda and other prizes as rewards to the young men and women who sign up the most members in the Young Men's and Young Women's Republican Clubs throughout the state between Feb. 1 and April 30.

The prizes will be divided among those contestants in cities with a voting population of 10,000 or more, ahd in towns with less than 10,000 voting population. First prize will constitute free trips to Bermuda; other prizes including free trips to Washington for the Young Republicans' Conference, traveling bags, watches, and radios.

Folders that have just been sent to 10,000 members of the Clubs throughout Massachusetts, state that "less than 11 months from now we elect a governor and other state officers and choose our representatives in Congress. Party success this year is specially important because therein lies the foundation for strength and success in the Presidential campaign of 1940. . . . It is the younger members of the party who must bear the brunt of the battle. As a step toward building enrollment, toward energizing the party, toward developing aggressive leadership, and toward finding potential candidates, the Young Republican Clubs are launching this intensive membership drive."

Awards for prizes will be made at the Pops Concert taken over by the Young Women's Republican State Council at Symphony Hall on June 10. Honorary Chairman of a special contest committee is Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which is co-operating with the Young Republicans in conducting their drive.

## Mayor Warns Of More Cuts Yet to Come

(Continued from Page 9)

Doherty, of Charlestown, a supporter of Mayor Tobin in the fall campaign, criticized the plan. A saving of $100,000, he said, would not be justified by loss of emergency medical service to the district by closing the two relief stations.

This argument against the plan was repeated by almost every politician and public leader who spoke out.

Mayor Tobin and the trustees of the Boston City Hospital on Saturday, declared that residents of East Boston can reach the City Hospital more quickly by automobile today than they could reach the relief station in East Boston by horse drawn vehicles in earlier days. The Mayor was careful to indicate that both he and the trustees felt that no lack of emergency medical service would be caused by the closing of the two stations.

**PWA Seen Aid to Jobs**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Money spent for iron and steel used in PWA non-federal projects during the past four years helped create more than one billion man-hours of private employment, the Labor Department reports. The department said $465,552,370 worth of metal products went into Public Works construction.

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | | Mail Closes New York | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pres. Roosevelt | Feb. 2 | Plymouth | Feb. 10 | Feb. 1 | 8:00 pm | Feb. 2 | 8:00 am |
| Berengaria | Feb. 3 | Cherbourg | Feb. 9 | Feb. 2 | 8:00 pm | Feb. 3 | 8:00 am |
| Europa | Feb. 4 | Cherbourg | Feb. 10 | Feb. 4 | 1 p. m. | Feb. 4 | 8 p. m. |
| Conte di Savoia | Feb. 5 | Gibraltar | Feb. 11 | Feb. 4 | 8 p. m. | Feb. 5 | 8 a. m. |
| Caledonia | Feb. 5 | Cobh | Feb. 13 | Feb. 5 | 9 a. m. | ..... | |

**Australia and New Zealand**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | | Mail Closes New York | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mariposa | San Pedro | Feb. 2 | Jan. 29 | 4:00 pm | Jan. 29 | 7:30 pm |
| Manulani | San Francisco | Feb. 15 | Feb. 10 | 4:00 pm | Feb. 10 | 7:30 pm |
| Aorangi | Victoria | Feb. 16 | Feb. 11 | 4:00 pm | Feb. 11 | 7:30 pm |

**Pacific Sailings**

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | | Mail Closes New York | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. Coolidge | San Francisco | Feb. 5 | Jan. 31 | 4:00 pm | Jan. 31 | 7:30 pm |

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.

**Air-Mail Service**

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

# Women Jurors Win Approval Of Bostonian in New York

Men should conquer any prejudice they may entertain against women in jury service, Arthur Berenson has just declared in an interview concerning his observation of woman jurors in New York. He is a partner in the law firm of Arthur & Bernard Berenson, Boston. The case, a complicated business affair, which served to crystallize his views on the subject was tried by a younger brother, Lawrence Berenson, who, like the Boston Berensons, is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, but is practicing in New York.

The jury consisted of eight women and four men. The case involved the alleged failure of a bank to proceed with a transaction agreed upon which would have released some $9,000,000 of frozen but sound assets due from German banks which had declared a moratorium. The firm bringing suit to recover for efforts and expenditures had spent about four months devising a plan for liquidation which entailed a $7,000,000 transaction in surplus cotton to be purchased by an export corporation, through assistance of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All of which indicates, without going into further detail, that the case was one requiring study even on the part of the lawyers, and certainly careful examination and consideration by the jurors, men or women.

The plaintiff was awarded a verdict of $146,000, the conservativeness of the women jurors evidently preventing the award of the much larger sum asked. Sitting in on the case, Mr. Arthur Berenson was impressed by the grasp of the facts on the part of the women, some of whom were housewives, others business persons.

"They showed intelligence equal to that of the men," he stated, "and, the men reported, clung to the issues exceptionally well, never for a moment allowing their emotions to overwhelm their judgment. It was evident that the women were even more conservative than the men. Throughout the long trial, which could have become very wearisome, they appeared interested in the controversy, apparently weighing every bit of oral and documentary evidence. They displayed no impatience. It seemed to us remarkable how capable women of today are in assuming community responsibility.

"The juries are a cross-section of the community and they bring to the jury room a cross-section of the views of community life. My judgment is that the whole jury system would certainly not be injured but decidedly improved here in Massachusetts if we had women on the panel. The training they receive today in the public schools and colleges and through reading and radio programs fits them adequately for jury service. And women, above all things, respond to fair play."

To allow for the woman's greater responsibility in the home and the possibility of some domestic emergency preventing her from assuming duty as a juror, he suggested the naming of a thirteenth person as a substitute who could sit in on a case and substitute for any person who might have to quit during the progress of a trial, thus avoiding a retrial, always a great expense to the parties involved and to the county.

Decorum, moreover, said Mr. Berenson, is upheld by the presence of women on the jury, adding: "When counsel know they must confront women on the juries, it usually brings out their best traits. More attention is given to behavior in the courtroom, sincerity of purpose, clarity in presenting the case and careful preparation before it reaches the jury room."


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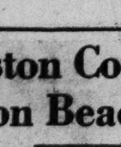

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# New Yorkers Lose Chance to Catch Boston in Hockey League—Olympics Win

## Rangers Failed To Help Cause Against Bruins

**National Hockey League**

**American Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 18 | 4 | 3 | 52 | 30 | 40 |
| Rangers | 16 | 5 | 9 | 90 | 57 | 37 |
| Chicago | 9 | 7 | 14 | 57 | 79 | 25 |
| Detroit | 6 | 5 | 19 | 54 | 91 | 20 |

**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 14 | 7 | 7 | 95 | 78 | 35 |
| Canadiens | 12 | 7 | 10 | 84 | 77 | 31 |
| Americans | 10 | 6 | 12 | 84 | 86 | 26 |
| Montreal | 9 | 4 | 16 | 59 | 77 | 22 |

**Results Jan. 29**

Boston 2, Montreal 2.
Toronto 4, Detroit 1.

**Results Jan. 30**

Boston 2, Detroit 2.
Rangers 2, Chicago 2.
Canadiens 4, Americans 2.

**By Web Morse**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Tie games are beginning to creep into the National Hockey League again, with three out of the five week end games resulting in a division of points. All three games were 2-2 affairs and the local Bruins were in two of them, playing overtime at Montreal on Saturday and Detroit last night. The other tie saw Rangers and Chicago score two goals each on the latter's ice.

When the Rangers beat the Bruins here last Tuesday night they seemed to be about ready to move into the lead. The locals held a two-point margin and had decidedly the worst of the scheduling for the week end. Today, however, they have a three-point margin by reason of their two ties on successive nights, while the Rangers lost Thursday night to Canadiens and could do no better than tie the Hawks last night.

**Red Wings vs. Bruins**

Detroit temporarily emerged from their season-long slump to go five games without defeat and then dropped back again, losing to the Hawks Thursday, Toronto on Saturday and tying the Bruins last night. The Red Wings face the Bruins here tomorrow night and unless they take a turn toward improvement pretty soon they may find themselves out of the playoffs.

The Wings have tried many combinations and tried many players in their efforts to regain some of the form they displayed in winning the Stanley Cup the past two years. Since their last visit here, the Wings have revised their lineup. Herbie Lewis, veteran left winger, is back in action as is Scotty Bowman. New men are Pete Bessone, recently signed amateur, who played amateur hockey in Springfield, and Eddie Wares, forward from Philadelphia by way of Rangers.

In the other division, Canadiens have helped themselves to a wholesome clutch on second place. They have definitely shaken the Americans and now have their eyes focused on the lead and this is the week for the Montreal Frenchmen to move forward because they play Toronto on home ice tomorrow night and then in Toronto Thursday night.

**Rangers at Home**

Again the Bruins face a more severe week than do the Rangers. Boston entertains Detroit tomorrow night and then hops to Toronto Saturday night and Chicago on Sunday. Rangers are home throughout the week, playing host to Chicago tomorrow night and Toronto on Sunday night. All season the Bruins have been running into Saturday and Sunday night games on the road, mostly in which they have long trips from Chicago or Detroit and games on home ice the following Tuesday.

No word is available as yet regarding the return of Ray Getliffe to the lineup. There are 18 games left on the Bruin schedule and the sooner the blond left winger dons his uniform again, the sooner the team can realize on its full strength. The Bruins have played practically half their games with a 14-man squad when entitled to use 15. If Getliffe returns for tomorrow night's game Red Hamill will go back to Providence.

Red Dutton's New York Americans have lagged in the league race, having gone their last eight games without a victory, four defeats and four ties being the best they could do. Their last victory took place Jan. 2 when they topped Maroons, 2-1.

## Start of Prout Mile Run Won by Cunningham

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Gene Venzke, Don Lash, Archie San Romani, Ray Mahannah, Glenn Cunningham, and Norman Bright

Cunningham Won the Race, With San Romani Second, and Venzke Third. Considering That the Indoor Season Is Only Beginning, the Winning Time of 4m. 13.8s. Clocked by Cunningham Is Considered Good. Practically the Same Starting Field Will Be Seen in Action Here Feb. 12 in the Boston A. A. Games

## Week-End Sports In Brief

*By the Associated Press*

OAKLAND, Calif.—Harry Cooper, with last round 68 for 72-hole total of 275, wins Oakland $5,000 open golf tournament.

TAMPA, Fla.—Bobby Riggs whips Bryan Grant, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1, in exhibition tennis match.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Elwood Cooke takes Florida State tennis title, beating Frank Kovacs, 8—6, 6—4, 6—0; Cooke and Vernon Marcum defeat Kovacs and Wilmer Hines, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, in doubles final; women's title to Marta Bennett.

ST. PAUL—Frank Stack, Sudbury, Ont., captures North American indoor speed skating title, winning five of six senior men's races.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Bernard Campanelle, Providence, R. I., wins 200-mile national championship motorcycle race in 2:42:10, averaging 74.90 miles per hour.

GARMISCH, Germany—American bobsleigh racers, Donna Fox and Tippy Gray, hurt in practice spill, forcing withdrawal of U. S. team from world championships.

LONDON—Jimmy McClure, Indianapolis, and Sol Schiff, New York, win world table tennis men's doubles championship.

## Dartmouth Five Loses Bob Reno

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 31—Dartmouth's basketball quintet, current leaders in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, received a serious setback in replacement strength with the announcement yesterday that Bob Reno, first right forward substitute, will forgo the court game for the remainder of the campaign in order that he might devote all of his time to his Senior Fellowship work.

Reno, who managed the Dartmouth football squad last fall, made his first appearance with the basketeers last year as a junior, and despite his late start had ability enough to make a place for himself in his first year on the varsity squad.

This year the Indian forward has risen to the top steadily and was started in the Yale-Dartmouth league game. He was a strong contender for future starting roles.

The retiring court star is working on a senior thesis on American Literature and after a conference with Coach Osborne Cowles it was agreed that the pressure of several outside activities was becoming too much of a handicap to his full treatment of the subject. In addition, Reno is a member of several undergraduate committees that require time from his studies.

**Bees Drop Scranton as Farm**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Bees, has officially notified the Eastern League that the Bees were withdrawing their franchise from Scranton, Pa., and that the club would notify the league within 10 days to what city the franchise would be moved. Quinn said the franchise would be moved to one of four cities, Allentown, Harrisburg and Reading, Pa., or Hartford, Conn. Representatives at the league meeting believed that Allentown and Hartford were the likelier cities.

**Grant Wins Pell Cup**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Robert Grant, 3rd, American amateur racquets champion, won the Clarence Pell Cup open invitation tournament Saturday by defeating Norbert Setzler, Racquet and Tennis Club professional, 15—9, 15—4, 15—10, 15—12. The Harvard graduate required only 48 minutes to whip his professional rival, who holds the National open crown. Setzler's usually strong service virtually collapsed, paving the way for Grant's easy victory.

## Sporting Around the Hub

### Prout Meet Lacked Thrills

Perhaps it was because a majority of the runners were wearing spiked shoes on the boards for the first time this season; perhaps the advance publicity had the fans expecting too much; perhaps it was one of a dozen reasons, but the usual thrills were lacking in Saturday night's seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden.

The Prout Games last winter produced one of the greatest indoor shows of the year, and if disappointment lingered with the spectators when they left the Garden late Saturday evening, they may have been influenced by that 1937 program.

The Curley Mile, with Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and Archie San Romani entered, shaped up in pre-meet debates as a record breaker. But instead, it was Cunningham all the way. Don Lash, the Indiana two-miler, had an easy time in his specialty. Also the relay races lacked their usual thrills.

Only one meet record fell. In the 600-yard run, New York University's Jim Herbert flashed home in 1m. 14s., to better the mark of 1m. 14.4s. he established in 1937. Howard Borck of Manhattan pushed him to the tape.

Ben Johnson, Columbia, won the 50-yard sprint in 5.4 seconds. Edward Sullivan, representing the New York Curb Exchange, finished first in the 300 at 33 seconds flat. Indiana's Sam Miller took the 1000, beating Charley Beetham to the tape in 2m. 16.6s. Forrest "Spec" Towns captured the 45-yard hurdles in 5.8 seconds. By a vote of the writers "covering" the meet, Don Lash was named the outstanding contender.

Baseball interest in Boston turns this week to the Parker House where, on Wednesday evening, the local chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America will hold its second annual banquet. It is hoped that eventually this affair will approach the popularity of the mid-winter New York dinner, held last night at the Commodore.

The "hit" of the New York dinner is the series of "skits" put on by the writers themselves, in which they poke fun at everyone from Commissioner Landis to the Yankee batboy. Fortunately, several men in their fraternity are gifted in play writing and coaching. Work on the skits begins immediately following the World Series.

Sonja Henie and her Hollywood Ice Revue reach Boston tonight in preparation for the colorful five-day stay at the Boston Garden. Judging by the demand for tickets, reserved seats will be at a premium by Wednesday night's opener.

Ticket demands for the six performances the brilliant Sonja made in Madison Square Garden last week were unparalleled in the history of that great sports arena. Officials placed the total attendance at 102,000 and the gross for the show at $156,000. In this tour of five cities, the attractive Norwegian star should net some $700,000.

Although exact figures are not available, the individual drawing power of Sonja Henie is perhaps the strongest athletics has yet seen. Professional boxers, tennis players, golfers, baseball and football stars are out-ranked by the young blonde from Norway.

Massanutten Military Academy of Woodstock, Va., scored 35 points to win the Class A title in the finals of the fourth annual Harvard Interscholastic swimming meet Saturday at Cambridge. With 30 points, Providence Central High captured the Class B crown. Five meet records were broken, the most notable being Massanutten Charles Spangler's 1m. 7.9s. in the 100-yard breaststroke.

Athletic Director William J. Bingham of Harvard has approved the appointment of Lyal W. Clark, by Head Coach Dick Harlow, as varsity football line mentor. Clark is from Baltimore and formerly was head coach at University of Delaware. He succeeds Rae Crowther.

## N. E. College Results

**Hockey**

Montreal 5, Yale 3.

**Basketball**

Connecticut State 59, Coast Guard 39.
Worcester Tech 45, Brown 44.
Springfield 43, St. Anslem 27.
Yale 31, Army 25.

**Polo**

Yale 11, Lawrenceville, 9.
Army 10, Yale 5.
Harvard 13½, 110th Cavalry 12½.

**Boxing**

Coast Guard 5, Toronto 3.

**Fencing**

Yale 19, Pennsylvania 8.

**Squash Racquets**

Yale 5, Pennsylvania 0.

**International-American Hockey**

**Eastern Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 14 | 5 | 11 | 62 | 50 | 33 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 1 | 13 | 67 | 68 | 33 |
| Springfield | 7 | 5 | 16 | 62 | 80 | 19 |
| New Haven | 7 | 4 | 19 | 51 | 74 | 18 |

**Western Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 13 | 6 | 8 | 65 | 65 | 32 |
| Pittsburgh | 13 | 6 | 9 | 58 | 61 | 32 |
| Syracuse | 14 | 3 | 10 | 86 | 75 | 31 |

**Results Jan. 29**

Syracuse 7, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Springfield 2, Providence 1.

**Results Jan. 30**

Providence 3, Pittsburgh 0.
New Haven 6, Springfield 1.

**Worcester Celtics Win**

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—The Worcester Celtics, displaying a brilliant passing attack, defeated the New Bedford Whalers 9 to 5 in an American Roller Hockey League game Saturday.

**American Hockey Association**

**Result Jan. 29**

Wichita 2, St. Louis 1.

**Result Jan. 30**

St. Louis 3, Tulsa 0.
Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 4, Wichita 3.

## Ice Skaters Draw Huge R. I. Crowd

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31 (AP)—The first annual Rhode Island outdoor speed skating championships held here yesterday drew a crowd of 22,000 people by official estimate, a new record for an outdoor winter sports event in this state. Despite soft ice the contestants turned in an interesting two-hour show.

Winner of the Rhode Island men's senior championship was Joe Janci, Norwalk, Conn., with 90 points. The Rhode Island women's senior open championship went to Minnie Engelman, Hartford, Conn., with 90 points. Eary Bloom, Norwalk, Conn., captured the Rhode Island men's senior two-mile open to win the Gov. Robert E. Quinn Trophy and Joe Janci took the Mayor James E. Dunne Cup with victory in the three-quarter-mile event.

## Goodman Going After British Golf Crown

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31 (AP)—Champion Johnny Goodman of the United States amateur golf realm, is going after the British amateur championship.

As a member of the United States Walker Cup team, Johnny will be in England for those matches, but the British amateur is another matter.

Goodman believes the United States Golf Association may make arrangements for the Walker cuppers to be in England in time for the British amateur, scheduled two weeks before the cup matches. But if they do not Johnny is going to be there if, he said, he has to go alone.

Johnny had hoped to enter the United States National open—he held that title once—but the Walker Cup trip will keep him out of the tourney.

A mild Nebraska winter has given the amateur champion plenty of chance for play at home, and he has kept his game below par. His present plans are to confine his tournament play between now and time for sailing for England to the Houston, Texas invitation meet, and maybe one other tourney—if business does not interfere.

## Schaefer Defends Title

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Jake Schaefer of Chicago put a "smash" finish on his successful defense of his world 28.2 balkline billiards title against Welker Cochran of San Francisco last night by winning the final block of the week-long match, 250 to 92, after losing the semifinal block in the afternoon.

The final block went 10 innings before Schaefer finally reached the 3500-point mark. He had a high run of 86 to Cochran's 49. In the afternoon Cochran put on a brilliant spurt in a lost cause to pile up 398 points to Schaefer's 250 in 17 innings. The San Franciscan made a high run of 121, while Schaefer's best was 81.

Schaefer finished the match nearly 1000 points ahead of his challenger with a score of 3500 to 2676.

## Cornell Quintet Pushes Big Green In Eastern League

**Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League**

| College | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth | 4 | 0 | 191 | 145 | 1.000 |
| Cornell | 4 | 1 | 202 | 206 | .800 |
| Harvard | 2 | 1 | 113 | 103 | .667 |
| Columbia | 2 | 1 | 119 | 103 | .667 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 3 | 145 | 156 | .250 |
| Princeton | 1 | 3 | 127 | 131 | .250 |
| Yale | 0 | 5 | 157 | 211 | .000 |

**Result Jan. 29**

Cornell 36, Pennsylvania 30.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The red flag is up in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League with Cornell's fast-stepping team putting on one of the year's best comebacks to press Dartmouth for the league lead.

Cornell, which whipped Penn, defending champion, Saturday night, 36 to 30, has a chance to tie for the league lead this week. If Dartmouth, making its first start after two weeks of inactivity due to examinations, fails to down Penn, Saturday night at Philadelphia, Cornell, inactive this week, will go into a tie for the league lead with Dartmouth.

Thus far the "Big Red" has had a notable season after a sorry one last year. The record shows four victories and one defeat for Cornell, to four victories in as many starts for Dartmouth.

Penn, which dropped into a tie for fourth place as a result of the defeat, could not hold the Cornell attack, which was led by Rich, who scored 11 points on five field goals and a conversion.

The Ithacans took an early lead and were never headed, although Bob Dougherty and Roy Menzel, of Penn, tossed in 13 and 10 points each. It was the only league game of the week.

In addition to Dartmouth's critical battle with Penn, Saturday night, this week's schedule shows Columbia, tied with Harvard for third place, meeting the last-place Yale team, Wednesday night.

By scoring eight points in Saturday's game against Penn, Carl Wilson of Cornell took over the individual scoring leadership of the Eastern League last week.

Those eight points brought Wilson's total for five games to 55 on 23 field goals and nine fouls. Bill Thomas, Dartmouth captain who was idle all last week, dropped to second with 51 points. He retained the foul-shooting lead, however, with 13 points from the free-throw line along with 14 double pointers. In field-goal shooting, Wilson went five up on his nearest rivals, Johnny Meyerholz of Princeton and Johnny O'Brien of Columbia.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Five Years Ago**

Sir Malcolm Campbell arrives for fourth automobile speed record attempt at Daytona Beach.

**Stack Champion Skater**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31 (AP)—Frank Stack, Sudbury, Ont., captured his third senior men's North American indoor speed skating championship yesterday by outlasting Don Johnson, Minneapolis youngster, in a five-mile final concluding the two-day meet. Stack won five of the six men's races, amassing 150 out of a possible 180 points.

**Mancuso "Holding the Fort"**

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gus Mancuso, catcher for the New York Giants, says he is a holdout who will "hold the fort" against the pay cut he received in a 1938 contract which he returned to the Giant offices, unsigned. Mancuso did not say how much of a cut he received, or what his salary was last year.

**P. C. C. Basketball**

Idaho 29, Oregon State 26.
California 39, So. California 37.
Oregon 51, Washington 31.

**Pro. Football Results**

Chicago 41, Southern All-Stars 20.
Redskins 17, Southwest All-Stars 10.

## Lash Planning To Double For Indoor Meets

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Don Lash, the Indiana University graduate student who proved that Americans can run two miles as fast as the hardy Finns who are noted for their ability to gallop long distances, is looking for further honors at the classic mile distance this season.

Durable Don, the first American to beat nine minutes for two miles, set the world record at 8:58 last winter. He followed up that feat at Princeton, N. J., last spring by running a virtual dead heat with Archie San Romani in the second-fastest mile on record in the time of 4:07.2. He's been noted for his ability to double up on those races in college meets.

Lash has laid out a new task for himself this season, however, by entering both the mile and two-mile events in the big indoor invitation meets against the strongest opposition that can be collected by energetic meet managers.

**Tried It Saturday**

Don tried the feat for the first time in the Prout Games at Boston last Saturday and he's listed for another attempt in the Millrose A. A. Games, New York's first big-time meet of the season, next Saturday night.

At Boston he sprinted down the stretch to nip Joe McCluskey and win the two miles in the creditable time of 9:04.6. Some 25 minutes later he started in the mile against such famous athletes as Glenn Cunningham, San Romani, and Gene Venzke and made it very interesting for those three for a while. Don jumped into the lead on the third lap and held it twice around before San Romani passed him. Then he began to weaken and dropped out two laps before the finish.

Cunningham went on to win the mile in a breeze, finishing in 4:13.8 about 12 yards in front of San Romani, with Venzke third.

**Include Chuck Fenske**

This week Lash is listed to run the mile against the same three stars and Chuck Fenske of Wisconsin. In the two miles his rivals will be his Indiana teammate, Tommy Deckard, who won the race last year, McCluskey, Norman Bright of San Francisco and Floyd Lochner of St. Louis. But he'll have more rest between the races, scheduled an hour apart.

Practically all the winners at the Boston meet are listed in the Millrose Field, and if any have been overlooked they likely will be invited. Among them are Jimmy Herbert, New York University Negro flash, in the 600; Forrest (Spec) Towns of Georgia in the hurdles; Ben Johnson of Columbia and Eddie O'Sullivan, 300-yard winner, in the sprint.

In addition, there will be such stars as Long John Woodruff of Pitt in the half mile, Allan Tolmich of Wayne University and Hubert Reavis of Duke in the hurdles, Ed Burke in the high jump and a pole vault field of Earle Meadows, Dick Ganslen, Bill Harding and Lloyd Siebert, all 14-footers.

Oddest entry is the North Texas Teachers' College medley relay team, consisting of two sets of twins, Elmer and Delmer Brown and Wayne and Blaine Rideout.

## Thrill of Speed Attracts Racers

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 31 (AP)—It's the thrill of speed rather than anticipated financial return that attracts devotees of the motorcycle racing profession, in the opinion of Bernard Campanelle.

The Providence (R. I.) mechanic who jockeyed his roaring machine through a 64-lap grind yesterday to capture the 200-mile national championship, said it was his first "big money" victory.

"But financial returns don't make any difference," Campanelle hastened to add. "If racing gets in your blood, you'll follow the game until you can't follow it any more."

Speed is the big thrill, he insisted.

The husky rider did pretty well in that department yesterday, covering the course in 2h. 42m. 10s., and averaging 74.90 miles an hour to establish a new record.

What does a race driver think about as he circles the oval:

"You don't have much time to think," said Campanelle.

"Your main idea is speed, speed and more speed. You just keep going as fast as your machine will go and as fast as you can take it."

**I. L. Season Opens April 21**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—The International League has adopted the customary 154-game schedule, the season opening on April 21 and closing Sept. 11. The schedule of opening games: Rochester at Baltimore, Buffalo at Newark, Toronto at Jersey City, Montreal at Syracuse. On May 5 that program will be reversed.

**Australians Triumph**

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Australian team of Adrian Quist and Jack Bromwich won the Australian men's doubles tennis championship today by defeating Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel of Germany, 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.

**Martin Wins Dominion Title**

QUEBEC, Jan. 31 (CP)—Hubert Martin of Hamilton, Ont., won the Dominion squash racquets championship Saturday by a straight-set victory over Harold Martin of Montreal in the final. Scores were 15—8, 17—14, 15—7.

**Grove Signs Contract**

The Boston Red Sox today announced that Bob "Lefty" Grove, veteran left-handed pitcher, had signed his 1938 contract. Yesterday, the Sox received the signed papers of Gene Desautels, catcher.

## Kathryn Rawls Breaks Another

*By the Associated Press*

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 31—Kathryn Rawls of Fort Lauderdale splashed over a 25-yard course to best the 200-yard National freestyle mark yesterday.

Her time was 2m. 19.7s. Lenore Kight Wingard of Homestead, Pa., held the record of 2m. 20.5s. which she set in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1933.

Miss Rawls has bettered three records on three successive Sundays, all in the free-style class.

## Bacardi Series In Star Class Taken by Nye

HAVANA, Jan. 31 (AP)—Harry G. Nye, Jr., of Wilmette Harbor, Ill., skipper of the Southern Lake Michigan fleet entry, Gale, won the Bacardi Cup series in the International Star Class regatta yesterday.

Sailing with Leeds Mitchell, Jr., as his crewman, Nye won both the second and third races yesterday after trailing Adrian Iselin's Western Long Island Sound entry, Ace, in the opening race Saturday.

Ace could finish no better than third in yesterday's two races as the Havana yachtsman, Charles De Cardenas, brought Kurush home second each time. The final point standing was the same, Gale first with 41 points, and Kurush and Ace trailing with 38 each. Kurush was awarded second place according to the rule on ties, which gives the better place to the yacht which beat the other the greatest number of times.

Out of the 14 starters, only 10 yachts finished the morning race and nine the afternoon. Gale's triumphs came much in the same way each time as Nye got his craft out in front early in the race and never was headed.

Gradually increasing the lead in the final race, Gale crossed the finish line 5m. 27s. ahead of Kurush, which beat out Ace by 13 seconds for second place. Gale's time was 1h. 30m. 15s.

Only 12 boats were able to start the last race after some rough going in the morning caused by a strong southeast wind and choppy sea. Sampson Smith's Delilah, from Otsego Lake, N. Y., was unable to start for the second time during the series, due to a broken spreader. Smith sailed only in yesterday morning's race.

Behind the three leaders yesterday afternoon came Cesar Fuentes' Jibaro of Havana, with 30 points; Melody, sailed by Paul H. Smart, Central Long Island Sound, 10; Chuckle, Harold Halstead, Moriches Bay, N. Y., 9; Lia, 3rd, Roberto Karman, Havana, 14; Ariel, 2nd, Guillermo Alamilla, Havana, 16; and Carmita, Luis R. Miranda, Havana, 18.

Seven of the yachts, Gale, Melody, Chuckle, Delilah, Kurush, and Auerrera 5th, sailed by Miguel De Seria of Havana, are eligible to start in the first race for the Cuba Trophy.

## A. H. A. Announces Its Own National Hockey Tournament

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Amateur Hockey Association of the United States, a rival of the Amateur Athletic Union as host to the rink's simon-pures, announced its own "National Championship" tournament last night.

The A. H. A., which attracted attention anew last week by dealing out "suspensions for life" to nine players who "deserted their clubs to play with an A. A. U. team in an international tournament, said its championship would be settled between winners of the Eastern Amateur League and Michigan-Ontario League titles. The two leagues are A. A. U. "outlaws."

Louis J. Giffels, district representative for the A. H. A., said plans give Detroit at least two games of a best-three-of-five series late in March. Two games would go to the city winning the Eastern League title, and a third possibly to a neutral site. The two leagues are recognized as the fastest amateur hockey organizations in the United States.

The A. H. A., a comparatively new organization which embraced the Eastern League when that circuit was suspended by the A. A. U. last year, claims to control all except a few minor amateur leagues in the United States and has affiliations with Canadian groups. It suspended nine players because they left their clubs "without permission" to play with a team selected by the A. A. U. for a tourney in Praha, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 11 to 20.

In last year's A. A. U. National championship tournament at Boston, the Holzbaugh-Fords of Detroit, current leaders in the Michigan-Ontario League race, reached the finals. Since then, the Michigan-Ontario has left the A. A. U.

**Feller to Visit New Orleans**

VAN METER, Iowa, Jan. 31 (AP)—Bob Feller, the Cleveland Indians' young fast-baller, said yesterday he probably would not sign his 1938 contract with the American League club until he makes a trip to New Orleans with his family "in the very near future." Feller returned his first contract submitted him by Indian officials, explaining that he was "not a holdout," but that he wanted several "minor adjustments" made. The differences were ironed out last week and a revised contract was reported mailed to Feller for his signature.

**Ivy League Basketball**

Cornell 36, Pennsylvania 30.

**Big Ten Basketball**

Minnesota 45, Chicago 28.

## Harvard Sextet Returns to Ice After Long Rest

**International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 4 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 14 | 9 |
| McGill | 4 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 8 |
| Queen's | 4 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 13 | 8 |
| Harvard | 2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 4 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 28 | 4 |
| Princeton | 2 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 4 |
| Montreal | 1 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 41 | 2 |
| Yale | 0 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 22 | 1 |

**Results Jan. 29**

Montreal 3, Yale 1.

**Game Tonight**

Yale at McGill.

Harvard, member of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, prepares for its next Three-I encounter, scheduled with Dartmouth at Hanover, Feb. 12, by playing St. Nicks on Saturday night at the Boston Arena.

Because of examinations the Crimson six has been idle, their last game being played a week ago against Brown at Providence, Harvard winning, 10 to 2. Coach Joe Stubbs will work his boys this week for the St. Nicks game with the hope of turning the tables on the New Yorkers, for when the Harvard team was on its annual Christmas hockey trip, the St. Nicks defeated the Crimson, 6 to 3.

The Harvard skaters have undergone several shake-ups since that trip and should be in better shape to battle the New Yorkers on even terms. However, Coach Stubbs has his eye on that Dartmouth game a week hence, for although the Big Green has taken three sound thumpings from McGill, Queen's, and Toronto, the Hanover team is not to be taken as any set-up, especially on home ice and before an enthusiastic Carnival crowd.

There was only one Three-I league game played over the week end. Montreal came through with its first league victory of the season by downing Yale, 5 to 3. This triumph moved the Montreal six out of last place.

Toronto, of course, continues to hold the league lead by virtue of its Friday night's victory over Queen's, 4 to 3. However, with Yale playing at McGill tonight it very much appears as though Toronto will be eased into second place and that McGill will again gain the top rung in the ladder. The Eli hardly rate strong enough to stop the high scoring Redmen.

## Olympics Keep Hold on Fourth Place in League

**Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherbrooke | 13 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 24 | 28 |
| Valleyfield | 10 | 4 | 2 | 54 | 28 | 25 |
| Granby | 8 | 1 | 5 | 64 | 40 | 19 |
| Boston | 4 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 28 | 16 |
| Drummondville | 2 | 2 | 9 | 26 | 56 | 7 |
| Lafontaine | 1 | 1 | 9 | 25 | 56 | 5 |
| St. Jacques | 1 | 0 | 9 | 29 | 62 | 3 |

**Result Jan. 29**

Valleyfield 3, Olympics 2.

**Results Jan. 30**

Olympics 3, Drummondville 1.
Sherbrooke 5, Granby 2.
Lafontaine 1, Valleyfield 1.

The Boston Olympics, with one victory and one defeat on Canadian ice during their week end visit, returned home early this morning confident that they will be able to win enough of their remaining games to assure themselves of a play-off position.

While Valleyfield defeated them, 3 to 2, last Saturday night, Coach Hago Harrington feels certain that when this team comes to play the Olmpics next Sunday afternoon at the Boston Arena, the result will be a different story.

The Olympic's victory yesterday afternoon over Drummondville, 3 to 1, kept the local club solidly entrenched in the fourth place spot in the league standing and gave them their first triumph in four starts on Canadian ice.

Harrington said this morning that the Valleyfield game could have gone either way as on several occasions the Olympic wings missed an open net for what would have been the tying score.

Valleyfield had a three goal lead, but the Olympics surged back in the third period to net two markers. With time running short the local club sent in a five-man rush that all but tied the score, the Valleyfield goaltender turning in some brilliant saves. George Ford missed an open net just as the final bell rang.

The Olympics made sure of yesterday's game by scoring early and then held their lead throughout the contest despite the constant pressure of the Drummondville skaters.

**Kipke Retires From Coaching**

DETROIT, Jan. 31 (AP)—Harry G. Kipke, former football mentor at the University of Michigan, has announced his retirement from the coaching profession. Kipke, dismissed recently after nine years as Michigan coach, revealed that he had accepted a position as a salesman with a Detroit concern.

**Ivy League Swimming**

Yale 53, Pennsylvania 22.

**Big Six Basketball**

Nebraska 35, Iowa State 32.


Amusements

BOSTON

Keith Memorial—Now!
Sonja HENIE Ice AMECHE
happy landing
20th Fox
Plus BIG STAGE SHOW

STATE ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
The HURRICANE
Dorothy Lamour—Jon Hall
Also: M-G-M'S 'Bog, Borrow or Steal'

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE.
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St.
Evgs.: Boxes, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20 and $1.65.
Orch., $2.20 and $1.65. Mail Orders Filled
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

3 Mats. Weekly Wed., Thurs., & Sat. No Perf. Mondays
6TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Lac. 4-4321. Evgs. 8:40
Seats Now for Lincoln's & Washington's B'days



Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
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57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
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PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME., 570 CONGRESS STREET

Business and Industry

# Steel Operating Rate Past Week Highest Since November 20

Commerce and Finance

## 'Small Business' Men to Organize For Federal Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Encouraged by the prospect of President Roosevelt's conference with small business men this week, a movement to weld independent retail merchants into a national organization is on here today, pledged to seek federal loans at low interest rates and to force a curb on monopolies.

The proposed association grew directly out of a conference attended by 360 delegates at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday and the appointment of a 100-member steering committee to aid in organizing the individually unimportant, but collectively significant "little fellow" in American business.

**Would Seek Loans**

Seven delegates from the New York conference were instructed to attend President Roosevelt's meeting with other representatives of trade on Wednesday and were asked to promote enthusiasm for the organization among the many groups to be in Washington at that time.

President Roosevelt, they said, would be asked to grant loans "to worthy and deserving small business enterprises" at very favorable rates of interest. Only businesses employing capital of less than $100,000 should be included in this category, the conference decided.

Representing six national associations, seven state groups and 122 municipal retail organizations, the delegates elected Elias Bergman, president of the Greater New York Retail Furnishings and Dry Goods Association, as the chairman of their steering committee. Leon Grizer, secretary of the same New York group, was named executive secretary.

**Committee Appointed**

Mr. Bergman thereupon appointed the following committee to attend the president's conference:

Charles P. Bloome, co-ordinator of the Philadelphia Retail Clothing Merchants' Association; Mr. Grizer, Harry Boyer, president of the United Liquor Package Dealers of Massachusetts; Sidney Tish, president of the Retail Floor Covering Dealers' Association of New York; George Mishkin, president of the Williamsburg Merchants' Association of Brooklyn; Charles Askerman, business manager of the United Independent Retail Grocers and Food Dealers' Association, and Francis X. Lipari of the Hairdressers and Beauty Parlor Owners' Association.

An appeal by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania for increased government spending was cheered by the delegation.

## Proposed Tax Law Changes Hit by N. Y. Commerce Chamber

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Repeal of the undistributed-profits levy and a low flate-rate modification of the capital-gains tax, rather than the changes in the federal tax laws now proposed, are necessary to a restoration of business confidence, according to a report by the New York State Chamber of Commerce. The report was prepared by a committee headed by Edwin G. Merrill.

Such changes in the federal tax laws as are now proposed would not, the report declared, help to check the recession in business. Revenues of the U. S. Treasury would be far greater with the changes recommended by the committee than with amendments which retained the unsound features of the two laws.

"It is not a question of rearranging rates on all corporations to produce the same income under the same theory of taxation," the report stated; "it is a question of restoring to the Treasury by fair tax provisions the revenue that is now lost to the Treasury through the incidence of an unfair and an unsound tax.

"The same is true of the suggested modification of the capital-gains tax. There is not a chance that the proposed changes will help in any way to restore confidence and reopen the capital markets. The changes make a complicated and difficult tax infinitely more complicated and more difficult."

## Structural Steel Trade Tops 1936

*By the Associated Press*

New York.

New business booked by the structural steel industry during 1937 totaled 1,628,641 tons, an increase of a little more than 1 per cent over 1,609,016 tons in 1936, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

Shipments in 1937 amounted to 1,660,570 tons, or 59.2 per cent of normal (yearly average of 1928-31), and compared with 1,548,205 tons in the preceding year.

December new business declined to 99,070 tons from 166,542 in December, 1936, while shipments dropped to 108,396 tons from 121,775 a year earlier.

## Sales of Farms Reach New Peak During Year 1937

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—With local farmers creating a steady demand in the farm real estate market during 1937, the 12 Federal land banks sold 15,280 farms, slightly exceeding the figure for 1936, the previous peak year, according to deputy governor F. F. Hill of the Farm Credit Administration.

Sales in 1937 amounted to $37,805,652 compared to $35,227,778 during the previous year.

"The demand for farm land apparently increased somewhat during the year as indicated by the large volume of sales, larger cash down payments, and slightly higher per unit prices," deputy governor Hill commented. "Most of the bank-owned farms were sold to bona fide farmers who expect to reside on the property and make a living there. The demand for family-sized properties is the most significant factor in the farm real estate market; and this is a favorable indication for the future of farm ownership."

Mr. Hill said cash down payments on farms sold by the land banks in 1937 averaged about 22 per cent of sale price compared to approximately 19 per cent in 1936.

"In general," he said, "the south central, mid-western and Pacific states showed large increases in sales last year similar to those which occurred in the central and South Atlantic states in 1936."

## Treasury Is Seeking Customers for Part Of Its Gold Hoard

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, owner of half of the world's monetary gold, sought new customers today for some of the metal.

France bought a total of $45,000,000 worth of the yellow hoard in almost weekly installments until its currency took a nosedive recently, and England bought $5,000,000 worth about three months ago. But the Treasury still has $12,750,000,000 left.

Because the Treasury's fixed price of $35 an ounce for gold was the highest in the world, $5,703,320,000 of foreign gold has come into this country in the past four years.

It is for sale at the same price to any government or central bank, but not to individuals in either this or any other country. Since 1934, it has been illegal for individuals in the United States to own gold except for jewelry, industrial and museum purposes.

The price was fixed by President Roosevelt when he devalued the dollar on Jan. 1, 1934. Under special congressional authorization, he reduced from 23.22 to 15 5-21 grains the amount of gold needed to equal a dollar. This meant that the price of gold was increased from $21.67 to $35 an ounce.

Since the depression forced most countries to abandon such definite ratios between gold and their currencies, in much of the world gold has only the value it can bring in the market, like a bushel of wheat.

Except for a few days, the foreign markets have offered little more than $34 an ounce for gold during the past four years. It was that high most of the time only because sellers always could get $35 in the United States if they paid the 24-cents-an-ounce cost of shipping the metal.

## Your Income Tax

*This is the seventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.*

**Duplicate Returns**

Every person (except non-resident alien individuals, non-resident alien fiduciaries, non-resident foreign partnerships, and non-resident foreign corporations) required to file an income return for a taxable year (calendar year 1937 or a fiscal year ending the last day of any month in 1937 other than December) or for any taxable period in 1937, must file with the return a copy thereof on the duplicate form (green paper), which will be provided for that purpose, or a photostatic or photographic copy of the original return of no larger dimensions than the original return. Such copy must be a complete duplicate of the return except that the affidavits on the duplicate form need not be filled in. The copy on the duplicate form must also include any schedules and statements attached to the original return except (1) schedule C-1 (information to be furnished by corporations as to compensation of officers and employees in excess of $15,000; (2) in the case of a fiduciary return the copy of the will or trust instrument; (3) in the case of a return made by an agent the power of attorney on Form 935 or Form 936; and (4) in the case of an insurance company the copy of the annual statement made to the state insurance department.

Any person who fails to file such copy at the time required shall be assessed $5 in the case of an individual or $10 in the case of a fiduciary, partnership, or corporation return, and the collector with whom the return is filed shall prepare such copy.

In accordance with the statute above mentioned, within a reasonable time after the returns are filed, the copies thereof will be made available for inspection in the office of the collector of internal revenue in which the returns are filed, by any official, body, or commission lawfully charged with the administration of any state tax law, if the inspection is for the purpose of such administration or for the purpose of obtaining information to be furnished to local taxing authorities. The law provides that the inspection shall be permitted only upon written request of the Governor of such state, designating the representative of such official, body, or commission to make the inspection on behalf of such official, body, or commission. The statute does not authorize inspection of the duplicate returns by the public.

Inspection of returns is governed by subdivision (a) of section 55, which provides, in effect, that income returns made under the Revenue Act of 1936 shall be open to public inspection only to the extent expressly provided by law or as authorized in regulations approved by the President, and this provision is similar to the provisions of preceding revenue acts. Under existing law and the regulations approved by the President, income returns are not open to inspection by the general public.

## Carriers Should Reduce Expenses, Declares Wheeler

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Wheeler (D-Mont.), of the Senate committee investigating railroad financing, said that drastic and large scale legislation was necessary to solve the problems of the carriers.

He declared few people believed the roads could earn more money from higher freight rates, "certainly not enough more to save them."

In a formal statement which he said was prompted by "uninformed speculation" concerning his committee's legislative intentions, Senator Wheeler added:

**Must Cut Expenses**

"If a railroad cannot meet its expenses through increased earnings, then it clearly must reduce its expenses.

"This can be done by reducing bond interest where roads are overcapitalized and by reducing the much greater expenses of maintaining duplicate facilities and services of all kinds which are now required because of the wasteful competitive scramble for traffic."

Any new legislation must be "integrated into a pattern of railroad recovery, not merely deal with past crimes and abuses," Mr. Wheeler continued.

Before he takes any action on new legislation, he said he would confer with President Roosevelt, "whose views are of the utmost importance to me in this matter." The Senator said he intended to talk also with representatives of all of the principal interests involved.

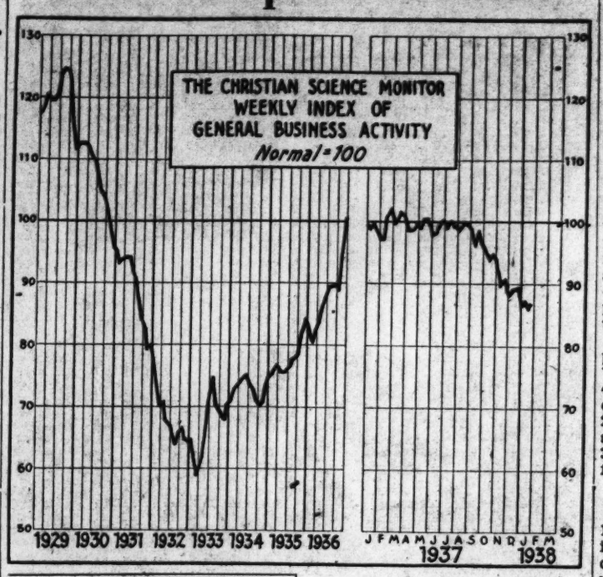
**Cheaper Rates Objective**

"Whatever legislation is passed should have for its objective cheaper transportation, adequate service and protection of the income of the men now employed by the railroads," Senator Wheeler asserted.

"This will prove in the long run more beneficial to labor and to the security holders, as well as to the general public, than the continuance of the present chaotic and ruinous situation."

Railroads now are seeking a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. Oral arguments concerning their petitions are scheduled to begin before the Interstate Commerce Commission Jan. 31.

## Monitor Weekly Index Records Moderate Upturn in Business




Following a drop to a new low level in the preceding week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity rose moderately in the week ended Jan. 22. The index recovered slightly more than half of the previous week's loss, advancing to 86.6 (prel.) on Jan. 22 from 85.8 on Jan. 15. On Jan. 23, 1937, the index registered 98.6.

Increases were recorded for two of the components of the index, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City, whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings, the third component, dropped off nearly a point.

Production of electricity declined again during the week ended Jan. 22, less, however, than the previous week's decline and less than the usual seasonal amount. As a consequence, the adjusted index which allowed for a slight gain due to the long-term growth element recovered a little from the low level recorded the week before.

Bank debits for selected cities outside of financial centers increased moderately against a decline in both the season and intramonthly factors with the result that the adjusted index rose substantially.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group slid off following a three weeks' gain. As in the case of bank debits, the direction of movement was contrary to seasonal expectations and the adjusted index declined.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Jan. 22.* | Jan. 15. | Jan. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1938 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Combined index | 86.6 | 85.8 | 98.6 |
| Bk. debits outside NYC | 84.7 | 81.4 | 95.4 |
| Elec. power prod. | 90.4 | 90.1 | 100.3 |
| Misc. carloadings | 80.7 | 81.6 | 101.4 |

*Preliminary.

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The stock market last week fell out of bed and in brief but sharp decline lost all it had gained during the swift rally that began New Year's week. In fact the rails and utilities went to new lows for the current bear market, though industrials—at least those in the Dow-Jones' index, have not yet penetrated the previous lows of December 28 and are well above the bear market lows of November 24.

The price of industrials, on the average, is now down in the levels of that frightened morning of October 19 when the public first realized that this was no "technical reaction" in a bull market. Industrials have now wholly disappointed those who thought they would reach that imagined 145 on the Dow-Jones' average. They only got to 134. And volume increased sharply on the worst day of the week, though not to the level of last December 28 and 29 when the previous intermediate decline stopped.

**The President's Statement**

For a fortnight previous the market had been sliding slowly down a slight incline, disappointing chart-readers by its stubborn refusal to fall. Early last week it broke out slightly on the downside but it did not really pitch headlong until Wednesday. Then it suffered the pessimism engendered by the President's press conference statement, featured in the metropolitan papers on the front page, that he was firmly opposed to all wage cuts, but favored price cuts and believed industrial corporations in hard times like the present should live off their fat in order to lower prices and maintain employees.

The implications of this statement for corporate profits were too obvious to be ignored by a market already in the mood to fall. It bore particularly on the coming Feb. 7 negotiations between U. S. Steel Corporation and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, C. I. O. affiliate, over continuance of the current wage agreement, and not only gave this coming meeting a larger political significance but made it unlikely that a wage cut would be effected.

Steel prices, now the highest since 1924, are under severe political pressure but the steel people point out that the increase is largely the result of wage increases and that a price cut without wage cut would squeeze them very severely.

The U. S. Steel Corporation report on Tuesday afternoon, though a shade better than expected, gave weight to this concern. The Corporation reported $1.27 on the $1.75 preferred requirements for the fourth quarter, with average operations only 41 per cent, though Street calculations had Steel unable to earn anything on its stock with operations below 45 per cent. However, current operations are estimated at about 32 per cent, and the Corporation is obviously at present running in the red. The Bethlehem report on Thursday was likewise unexpectedly good, though it only showed 76 cents in the fourth quarter against $2.31 in the previous quarter and $1.08 in the same quarter of 1936.

**Business News Mixed**

There was no surprise in the Street that Steel passed its common dividend. The Corporation voted $1 three months ago, but this is all that has been paid since the common dividend was discontinued in the spring of 1932. No action was taken on the Bethlehem dividend because it had already been taken in December.

Business news affecting the stock market continued mixed. February automobile output is rumored likely to remain at the depressed January level. Steel operations this week are expected to be at best no better than last week though a seasonal improvement is in order. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial activity, close to 120 a year ago, was about 84 in the last three weeks and though some seasonal increase in business activity is expected from here, the index is adjusted for seasonal trend and some say it may not lift from current levels until March.

A further disappointment to the market, though hardly a surprise, was the wave of dividend reductions or omissions last week, starting with American Water Works and Brooklyn Union Gas, and including Allegheny Steel, Fairbanks Morse, and American Metal as well as, of course, U. S. Steel.

And another disappointment was the rearmament program, though it should be said that the Street's failure to respond bullishly was partly due to the fact it was tired waiting. An overall program of $1,000,000,000 had been expected against the $800,000,000 announced, and only $30,000,000 is to be spent the first year. Aviation stocks which might have been expected to hold up their heads on the news were among the poorest performers in Saturday's drooping market. The 10 per cent profit limit contributed to the pessimism.

The bond market also did poorly. The weakness, however, shifted from second-grade rails to high-grade issues. Second-grade rails actually showed some firming power after the prolonged decline precipitated by Erie's misfortunes. But Government securities were down and the decline in high-grade rails can be summarized in the fact that good old Atchison 4's of '95 dropped to 106⅛ or a new low for several years.

There was no particular bad news on the rails. That the first 65 rails reporting for December showed net operating income down 66 per cent from the previous December was no surprise. Nevertheless, the Dow-Jones' index of 40 bonds declined for the thirteenth consecutive day. Second-grade rail bonds are down around 1932 levels.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement again showed member bank reserves at a new all-time high. Excess reserves at $1,440,000,000 were the highest since last March, two months before the final increase in Reserve requirements went into effect and the month when Government issues were tumbling. (They have since then recovered about a third of their losses.) $387,000,000 of cash has now come back from circulation and for the first time in two years money in circulation is below the level of a year previous.

**Interpreting New Order**

Bearishness was drawn from the weekly statement, however, because it showed that the member banks had again withdrawn from the securities markets. And in this connection the decline in high-grade bonds has again damped the hopes of an early revival of the capital issues markets. The long-delayed $67,000,000 of Appalachian Power issues are expected this Wednesday or Thursday, but beyond that there is little slated.

The short-sale ruling of the Securities and Exchange Commission has been greeted with mixed feelings. By the most obvious interpretation of the rule, short selling will be wholly impossible in a bear market and all but impossible in a bull market. This seems to have been the interpretation on the floor of the Stock Exchange. On the Curb Exchange floor discussion seems to lean to a less fantastic interpretation.

The question is whether the ban on short sales at the last sale price is to be taken literally, in which case it would be all but impossible to get a short sale off even "at the market," or whether the "last sale" is to be taken as meaning the "last sale before the order came in to the market or before the order was given to the specialist." The first, and most obvious, interpretation is called fantastic, virtually stopping all short sales, "when-issued" trading, and arbitraging with other markets; and it is felt that if the second interpretation is meant by the SEC, then that body is guilty of grossly careless drafting, since it presumes to know the trading machinery which it is required to police and its personnel, containing so many trained lawyers, should know how to draft a rule that cannot be misinterpreted. Many gloomy forecasts for the Street were drawn from the article in the current issue of "Fortune" magazine on what the SEC intends to do to the market.

## Wisconsin Utility Denied $14,000,000 Refinancing Plan

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The public service commission announced it had refused to approve a $14,000,000 refinancing plan proposed by the Northern States Power Company, of Eau Claire.

"If the commission were to grant this application, it would, in effect, be in the position of permitting innocent prospective purchasers to invest in securities of a corporation which the commission knows is grossly over-capitalized," the order of denial said.

The Northern States Company operates in west central Wisconsin.

The commission said the utility owes a sister company, Northern State Power of Minnesota, $16,987,831 but promised that $5,480,000 of this debt would be canceled if the proposed refinancing were authorized. The commission contended that at least $10,222,000 must be canceled.

## Jump in Russian Gold Output Seen

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Formidable increase in the heavy Russian gold output already flooding the United States and British treasuries was adumbrated at this autumn's meeting here of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce.

Taking Russia's gold production in 1900 at 100, that of 1936 is officially placed at 501, but this is described as only a beginning. New discoveries are reported in the steppes of Kazakhstan, in the mountains of the Pamirs, in the valleys of the northern Caucasus, and in the foothills of the Sayan, Ural, Yablonovo and Altai mountains. Big mining camps have sprung up.

Extraction plant of American type including steam and electric dredges is being brought into use. Three new gold institutes have been founded. Reindeer-sleighs, packhorses and ox-carts are being replaced by railways, trucks, tractors, river vessels and airplanes. Russia is now claimed to have attained second place in world gold production, but the Soviet authorities say that much remains to be done before the gold resources will be at all fully known.

## January Farm Price Level At 4-Year Low for Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that the level of farm prices in mid-January was the lowest for the first month of the year since 1934.

It said prices had dropped approximately 22 per cent since January, 1937.

Prices slightly higher when compared with December's were reported for grains and cotton, cottonseed, but all other major groups declined.

## Steel Operations Up 2.5 Points To 33 P.C. Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Steel operations in the United States during the past week increased 2.5 points to 33 per cent of mill capacity, the highest rate since the week of Nov. 20, according to the magazine Steel.

A gain of 4 points at Pittsburgh was the most important change, a number of centers maintaining their rate unchanged, while declines were slight in others. Pittsburgh advanced 4 points to 30 per cent, Cleveland 5 points to 31 and Cincinnati 8 points to 40.

Chicago receded half a point to 27 per cent, Youngstown 1 point to 27, Wheeling 5 points to 46 and Buffalo 4.5 points to 18.5. There was no change at Detroit at 52, St. Louis at 21, New England at 20, Birmingham at 60 and Eastern Pennsylvania at 31. In most centers indications were for a further increase for this week.

**Buying Up in January**

"Steel buying in January is 10 to 15 per cent better than in December, in the experience of important producers. This is not a marked improvement, since the December level was low, but coupled with the slow but steady advance in production it indicates consumers are in need of material," says the report.

"Appearance of buyers who have been out of the market for weeks indicates depletion of stocks by consumers. Purchases by these interests are only for current needs and there is no tendency to cover for the future.

"The President has asked Congress for an appropriation of $6,080,000 for tools, dies and equipment for producing necessary army supplies, of which $5,000,000 would be spent in the fiscal year beginning next June. He also asks two additional battleships and two cruisers to be laid down during 1938.

"Ship construction continues an important factor in the steel market, though requirements will be spread over a long period. In addition to the two Socony-Vacuum tankers and 12 maritime commission cargo ships on which bids will be opened this week, and 12 tankers for the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, requiring in all about 120,000 tons of plates, other work is appearing.

**Navy Program Will Aid**

"The maritime commission has signed a subsidy agreement with an additional steamship company for construction of ten cargo ships in five years, four to be started this year. The Union Oil Co. of California will take bids on a tanker in February and on two others later. The navy program promises to give considerable tonnage and some is being placed currently, 13,696 tons of armor plate being divided between three producers last week.

"Scattered buying by railroads indicates need for rails, rolling stock and repairs and its small volume shows lack of financial ability to cover full needs. Sentiment is that a decision on the rate advance request will come soon and that it will be favorable. This is relied on to cause an immediate increase in buying of rails and cars, programs for which have been formulated long since, but held up until funds are available.

"Steel exports in December continued the high rate of earlier months, with 306,647 gross tons of manufactures and semimanufactures and 318,771 tons of scrap."

The composite of steelmaking scrap is stationary at $13.90 for the third consecutive week. The iron and steel composite at $38.97, is also unchanged for three weeks. The finished steel composite at $61.70 is steady at the level maintained for several months.

## Avers Capitalism Can Be Regulated But Not Controlled

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Capitalism can be regulated, "but it cannot be controlled because that inevitably leads to fascism," George E. Sokolsky, author and lecturer, told 1700 industrial, transportation and financial leaders at the annual banquet of the Pittsburgh Traffic Club.

American business must defend itself and the capitalist system more vigorously if it is to survive the undermining influences of unsound theorists, he said last night, adding:

"Many of our business leaders who ought to know better are compromising themselves and their institutions out of business by agreeing to proposals which any thinking economist must know are unsound to the core.

"We are in a fight where, if we compromise any more, we are licked. We should be proud to be known as conservatives, not liberals, because nowadays everybody from Earl Browder to my good friend, Herbert Hoover, is called a liberal. The designation 'liberal' no longer means anything."

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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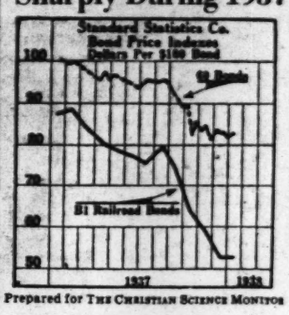
## Railroad Bonds Off Sharply During 1937




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The gloom pervading the market for railroad securities is shown graphically on the accompanying chart. It will be noted that prices of lower grade rail bonds, have dropped close to 50 per cent in about a year, in contrast to a drop of about 20 per cent in the bond market generally, including railroad bonds.

## Hugh Johnson Sees Recovery in 6 Hours By 9-Point Program

BALTIMORE (AP)—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former head of the old NRA, outlined a nine-point program by which he said the "whole picture" of the current business recession "could be changed in six hours from gloom to sunlight."

Defending the profit system in an address at the annual dinner of the Baltimore Real Estate Board, General Johnson said "a simple statement of revised policy from the White House, coupled with as brilliant and rapid a course of confirmatory and courageous action as we had in 1933" would do much to dissipate the "whole desperate nightmare."

General Johnson suggested that all restrictions "on the investment of private capital for profit" be repealed and that the anti-trust acts be revised "to tell business exactly what it can and can't do."

He advocated restoration of relief to the states, abolition of expenditures on unnecessary projects and reduction of the social security tax.

He called for a balanced budget, a maximum hours and minimum wages law on a "realistic basis" and reorganization of the labor relations board.

For farming, he suggested the "ever-normal granary" plan be replaced by a "flat agricultural subsidy of depressed farm prices on domestic consumption—paid by a processing tax, leaving farm operations and farm prices free."

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

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**PUBLIC NOTICES**

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled: The undersigned citizen of Massachusetts respectfully petitions for legislation to incorporate the Trustees of Horace Mann College. HARVEY P. KAZMIER, 15 Whittlesley Road, Newton.

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MONTREAL—LONDON REALTIES Reg'd., A. Bush, Manager. The Service of Agent and Manager to Buy, Sell, and Rent Properties. Secure Tenants and Collect Rentals. 1624 Sherbrooke W., Room 21, WI. 2624. Open Evenings.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BOSTON—Guests wanted in our three houses at Westland Ave.; Christian Scientists, students, professional people preferred. Housekeeper second floor, 75 Westland Ave.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CHI. 4-4466. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

## National Income In 1937 Is Placed At $67,534,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the total national income received by individuals amounted to $67,534,000,000, having increased by 5.5 per cent over the $63,984,000,000 total received in 1936, according to preliminary estimates by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The 1936 total was somewhat abnormal due to the distribution by the Government of over $1,800,000,000 in payment of the soldiers' bonus in that year and less than $20,000,000 in 1937. The rate of income receipt in 1937 was still 15 per cent below the peak of $79,101,000,000 reached in 1929.

The 5.5 per cent increase in national income from 1936 to 1937 was not as great in terms of actual goods and services purchasable as in dollars, since the cost of living was 4.4 per cent higher in the later year.

Of the total national income in 1937, some $61,325,000,000 was derived from producing industries and regular government services. The remaining 10 per cent was derived from other accountable income items, such as net rent and interest on owned homes, pensions, direct and work relief, soldiers' bonus, and government payments to farmers. The decrease in these items under the 1936 total amounted to 23 per cent, the drop in soldiers' bonus distributions and a curtailment of a quarter of a billion dollars in government relief accounting for the decline.

Of the production income total in 1937, about $42,400,000,000 or 69 per cent was accounted for by salaries and wages, which showed a rise of 11 per cent over 1936. Dividend distributions increased, partly under the stimulus of the undistributed profits tax, by slightly more than 10 per cent above 1936. They accounted for 7 per cent of total production income. The 1937 amount was about $4,450,000,000. Interest showed little change, with a 1937 volume of approximately $2,600,000,000. Net rents and royalties were still under $1,000,000,000, increasing about 9 per cent over 1936. Entrepreneurial income, primarily net profits of farmers and retail store proprietors, increased about 6 per cent in 1937, to a total of approximately $11,000,000,000.

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for Men and Women
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Choice Sterling Gifts
G. A. Merrill & Co., Inc.
*Jewelers Since 1851*
Willard F. Keith Albion Keith

SEE PAGE 16

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 800,000 |
| Previous day | 634,170 |
| 1938 volume to date | 23,337,631 |
| 1937 volume to date | 58,675,976 |

## Quiet Recovery In Stock Market; Steels Lead Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—A crawling recovery today lifted stock market leaders fractions to 2 points at the best.

The ticker tape barely moved at times. Extreme advances were reduced in numerous cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Steels, aided by the announcement of new navy orders for the metal, pointed the way for selected rails, coppers, motors, aircrafts and specialties. A slight dip in this week's steel mill operations had been forecast and failed to disturb the list to any appreciable extent.

Some stimulus was derived from the ability of secondary carrier bonds to edge forward. Commodities also were favored after a hesitant start.

**Steels Advance**

Prominent on the advance were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Crucible, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Anaconda, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J., Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Montgomery Ward, Continental Baking "A," Allis Chalmers, Eastman Kodak, Crown Cork, Philip Morris and Standard Oil of N. J.

Inclined to hang back were American Telephone, Western Union, Deere and National Steel.

Consolidated Edison was given a push when the directors voted the regular dividend. There had been talk in financial circles that the disbursement might be cut in view of problems confronting the power and light companies.

Helpful also were declarations of regular payments to shareholders by boards of other corporations. These were in pleasing contrast to the many omissions in the past week or so.

**Rail Bonds Rise**

Rallying tendencies in rail loans continued under good momentum in today's bond market.

In many carrier issues the sharp advances of Saturday, which marked the first real check to a month-long decline, were extended by 1 to around 2 points in late trading and in some issues the gains extended to 5 or more points.

U. S. Governments also moved ahead briskly, cancelling some early losses and establishing net gains running to 8-32ds of a point. A few inactive rails slid off 2 to around 5 points.

Principal gainers included loans of Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Great Northern.

---

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP)—Moderate buying of oils and metal shares kept the curb market on a fairly even keel today but changes either way were extremely narrow.

At the beginning of the final hour minor fractional improvement was shown by Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, Lake Shore Mines, Pantepec Oil, Niagara Hudson, Sherwin Williams and United Gas.

Unchanged to a shade lower were Aluminum Co., American Gas, Cities Service, Newmont Mining, Pennroad and Sun Ray Oil.

## Department Store Sales in N. Y. Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported department store sales in the second federal reserve district in the first three weeks of January were 0.7 per cent under the comparable period last year.

"After allowance for the usual seasonal decline," the report said, "sales appear to have been well maintained between December and January."

In December, the report said, sales of reporting department stores in the district were about 1 per cent under the same 1936 month, but on an average daily basis, the decline was smaller than in November.

For the full 1937 year sales in the district were 3.7 per cent above 1936, the bank said.

## New York Curb Exchange Cuts Employees' Salaries

NEW YORK (AP)—Due to decline in income caused by small securities trading volume, the New York Curb Exchange has reduced salaries of its 500 to 600 employees between 10 and 15 per cent, and eliminated fees paid governors and committee members for attending meetings.

The exchange said no employee's pay would be reduced under $15 a week.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—Trading continued extremely small in the stock market today and quotations were easier. There was an absence of fresh speculative buying owing to the lack of favorable news. Motor and aircraft issues sold slightly higher while the remainder of the industrials eased. Copper shares were marked down while British funds and rubbers were idle. Foreign bonds declined and trans-Atlantic securities were mixed.

Paris — International securities were in better demand as the tone in the Bourse continued heavy. Suez Canal shares moved up more than 400 francs and Royal Dutch was slightly higher. Rentes finished with [illegible] of 25 to 70 centimes and [illegible] of France issue was off 31 [illegible].

Liverpool—Wheat futures gained ½d to ¾d following the small demand for spot grain and the increased shipments to the United Kingdom. French incentives were lacking in the cotton market today, but prices advanced 2 to 3 points on firm Bombay prices and trade calling.

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36⅞ | 36½ | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | Jan 29 |
| 52 | 41⅞ | Acme Steel (4) | 3 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | Jan 28 |
| 10¾ | 8½ | Adams Exp (.60g) | 4 | 8½ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ¼ |
| 20¾ | 19 | Adams-Millis (2a) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | Jan 28 |
| 23 | 19½ | Addressograph (1.40) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 1¾ | 1⅝ | Advance Rumely | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jan 28 |
| 58¾ | 46¾ | Air Reduction (1a) | 7 | 47¾ | 46¾ | 47¾ | +1¼ |
| 1¼ | 1 | Air-Way El Ap | 19 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | |
| 13¾ | 10¾ | Alaska Jun (.80a) | 89 | 13¾ | 13 | 13½ | - ½ |
| 1⅝ | 1½ | Alleghany | 21 | 1⅝ | 1¾ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 12½ | Allegh pf xw | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jan 28 |
| 17⅞ | 11¼ | Allegh pf $30 ww | 3 | 12¾ | 11⅝ | 12¾ | +1 |
| 17¼ | 13¼ | Allegh pf $60 ww | 4 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | Jan 28 |
| 17½ | 13½ | Allegh pr pf | 5 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 21⅝ | 18½ | Allen Ind | 13 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 7⅛ | Allen Indust (1) | 3 | 8¼ | 7⅝ | 8¼ | + ⅝ |
| 176½ | 154½ | Allied Ch & Dye (6a) | 9 | 158 | 155½ | 158 | +3½ |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½ | Jan 28 |
| 14½ | 11 | Allied Mills (2g) | 13 | 12⅜ | 11⅝ | 12 | +1 |
| 9⅝ | 6½ | Allied Stores | 14 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 53½ | 49⅝ | Allied Stores pf (5) | 9 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | Jan 29 |
| 51⅝ | 39⅝ | Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g) | 15 | 42¾ | 41⅝ | 42¾ | +1½ |
| 15½ | 12 | Alpha P Cem (1) | 3 | 13 | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Amal Leather | 6 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 22 | Amal Leather pf (3) | 4 | 24 | 22⅝ | 24 | Jan 13 |
| 68½ | 57 | Amerada (2) | 4 | 59 | 59 | 59 | Jan 29 |
| 60 | 58½ | Am Ag Ch Del (7⅝g) | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | —1½ |
| 15⅞ | 11 | Am Bank Note (⅛e) | 6 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | Jan 28 |
| 42½ | 30⅛ | Am Brake Sh (3.40g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | + ⅛ |
| 82½ | 70⅝ | Am Can (4) | 4 | 77⅛ | 76½ | 77½ | + ½ |
| 164 | 163 | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 164 | 164 | 164 | Jan 14 |
| 27½ | 20½ | Am Car & Fdy (½g) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅝ |
| 50 | 40 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 1 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | + ¾ |
| 17⅝ | 13⅛ | Am Ch&Cable (1½g) | 9 | 14⅜ | 13⅝ | 14 | + ½ |
| 100½ | 100½ | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | Jan 24 |
| 101 | 95 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | Jan 28 |
| 8 | 6 | Am Colortype | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 13¾ | 11½ | Am Comi Alchl (½g) | 3 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | Jan 28 |
| 16¾ | 13¾ | Am Cryn Sug (½e) | 9 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | |
| 4¾ | 3⅜ | Am Encaustic Tiling | 2 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 6½ | 6½ | Am European | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jan 18 |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Am & Foreign Pow | 13 | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 14 | Am & For P $6 pf | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 18 | 14⅜ | Am & For P $7 pf | 12 | 17½ | 16⅝ | 17½ | + ½ |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | Am & For P 2 pf | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅝ |
| 12 | 10¼ | Am-Hawaii SS (1a) | 4 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Jan 28 |
| 4⅝ | 3 | Am Hide & Leather | 8 | 3¼ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 26 | 21 | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 4 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jan 28 |
| 37¾ | 33½ | Am Home Pr (2.40a) | 6 | 36 | 35 | 35 | Jan 26 |
| 2 | 1⅝ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jan 29 |
| 16½ | 15½ | Am Ice pf (2½g) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jan 27 |
| 7⅞ | 5¾ | Am International | 4 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 17 | Am Locomotive | 16 | 18½ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 74½ | 60 | Am Loco pf (7g) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | —1 |
| 14½ | 12¾ | Am M&Fdy (.30a) | 4 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | Am M & Met | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 38¾ | 29¼ | Am Metal (3g) | 6 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | + ¾ |
| 104 | 103 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 2 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 7½ | 4⅝ | Am Power & Light | 38 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 40½ | 38½ | Am P&L $6 pf (5½g) | 4 | 39⅛ | 38½ | 38½ | —1½ |
| 33 | 22¾ | Am P&L$4pf(4.64⅜g) | 2 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24½ | |
| 13⅞ | 11½ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 36 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅝ | |
| 22⅛ | 17⅝ | Am Roll Mill | 21 | 19⅜ | 18⅞ | 19 | - ⅛ |
| 78 | 66 | Am Roll Mill pf (4½) | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | Jan 28 |
| 20¾ | 17 | Am Safety Ras (2) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | Jan 27 |
| 14¼ | 10 | Am Seating (1½g) | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 56¾ | 44½ | Am Smelt&R (¾e) | 44 | 47 | 45¾ | 47 | +1 |
| 131 | 124 | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 1 | 124 | 124 | 124 | Jan 29 |
| 51½ | 50½ | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Jan 28 |
| 34¾ | 23½ | Am Steel Fdrs (2) | 12 | 25½ | 24¾ | 25¾ | + ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 8¾ | Am Stores | 1 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | +1⅛ |
| 31 | 25 | Am Sugar Ref (3) | 1 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | Jan 28 |
| 111 | 108½ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Jan 21 |
| 18½ | 17 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Jan 29 |
| 149¾ | 141⅞ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 84 | 142¼ | 140 | 140½ | —2 |
| 71 | 60¾ | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 65½ | 65 | 65½ | +2 |
| 72¾ | 63½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 6 | 67 | 66¾ | 67 | + ¾ |
| 139¼ | 138⅜ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 2 | 139 | 138¾ | 138¾ | Jan 27 |
| 7⅞ | 5⅛ | Am Type Founders | 6 | 6 | 5¾ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 13½ | 8⅝ | Am Wat Wks | 32 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 86 | 80 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Jan 28 |
| 5⅝ | 6 | Am Woolen | 2 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | Jan 26 |
| 33½ | 27 | Am Woolen pf | 2 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | + ½ |
| 8½ | 4¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 14 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| 40 | 34 | Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jan 17 |
| 36¾ | 28½ | Anaconda (1¾g) | 151 | 30½ | 29⅜ | 30¼ | +1 |
| 50 | 40 | Anacon W&C | 2 | 40⅛ | 40 | 40 | — ¼ |
| 18 | 15¼ | Anchor Hock (.60a) | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Jan 28 |
| 19 | 12½ | Andes Copper (½g) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| | | A P W Paper | 6 | 5 | 3⅞ | 5 | Dec 31 |
| 30¼ | 25¾ | Arch-Dan-M (2) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | —1 |
| 100½ | 95 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | —1 |
| 6⅞ | 5½ | Armour Ill (.70g) | 14 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 72 | 58 | Armour Ill pr pf (7) | 1 | 63 | 63 | 63 | Jan 29 |
| 92 | 90 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | +2½ |
| 39 | 30¼ | Armstr'g Cork (¼e) | 8 | 33 | 31¾ | 32¾ | +1⅜ |
| 7½ | 6¼ | Arnold Const (¼e) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jan 27 |
| 5⅛ | 3¼ | Artloom | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jan 27 |
| 8⅝ | 6⅞ | Assd Dry Goods | 4 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅜ |
| 69 | 67 | Assd Dry Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | Jan 28 |
| | | Assd D Gds 2d pf (7k) | 1 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | Nov 23 |
| 35 | 34 | Associates Inv (3a) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jan 10 |
| 42 | 32¾ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 36 | 34⅜ | 33 | 34½ | +1 |
| 72 | 62½ | Atchison pf (5) | 2 | 65 | 65 | 65 | +2¼ |
| 27⅞ | 20⅜ | Atl Coast Line (1½g) | 2 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7¾ | 6½ | Atl Gulf & W In | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | —1⅜ |
| 14½ | 9⅞ | Atl G & W In pf | 4 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jan 28 |
| 22¼ | 20 | Atl Refining (1) | 2 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | + ½ |
| 107 | 104¾ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 2 | 105½ | 105½ | 106½ | Jan 27 |
| 9⅞ | 7½ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 8 | 8½ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| 43 | 40 | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | — ¼ |
| 48 | 42½ | Atlas Powd (3⅜g) | 1 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | — ¼ |
| 7¾ | 4⅞ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jan 29 |
| 6½ | 3¼ | Auburn Auto | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 3½ | 2⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3½ | Aviation Corp | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 9¾ | 7⅜ | Baldwin Loco ct | 40 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 7¾ | Balt & Ohio | 35 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 9½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 16 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 30 | Bang & Aroos (2½g) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jan 28 |
| 18 | 14½ | Barber Co (1g) | 4 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 10½ | 8 | Barker Bros (¾g) | 3 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Jan 27 |
| 16½ | 13 | Barnsdall (1) | 9 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅞ | + ¾ |
| 12¾ | 10⅛ | Bayuk Cigar (¾a) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Jan 29 |
| 17¾ | 15¼ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan 26 |
| 96½ | 93½ | Beat Cr pr pf ww (5) | 1 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | Jan 26 |
| 99½ | 97 | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Jan 26 |
| 8⅞ | 7¼ | Belding-Hem (1) | 3 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | Jan 28 |
| 83 | 83 | Belg NR pf (3.24g) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | Jan 11 |
| 14½ | 10⅞ | Bendix Aviat (1) | 20 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅜ |
| 17¾ | 16⅝ | Benef In Ln (2g) | 2 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | + ½ |
| 38½ | 29 | Best & Co (2½a) | 12 | 32⅜ | 31⅞ | 32⅜ | |
| 65⅞ | 53¼ | Beth Steel | 161 | 56¼ | 54⅝ | 55¼ | +1⅜ |
| 16½ | 14¾ | Beth Steel 5% p. (1) | 2 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Jan 29 |
| 98½ | 88½ | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 2 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | + ½ |
| 28 | 22⅞ | Bigelow-San (3½g) | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 14⅞ | Black & Decker (1) | 10 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 11¼ | Blaw-Knox (1.20g) | 3 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 35½ | 27¾ | Boeing Air (.40g) | 48 | 29⅛ | 28½ | 29⅜ | +1 |
| 30 | 23½ | Bohn Alum (4g) | 2 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jan 28 |
| 13⅛ | 12⅛ | Bond Stores (1.60) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | Jan 28 |
| 19⅞ | 17⅛ | Borden (1.60) | 24 | 18½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅝ |
| 28½ | 22⅛ | Borg Warner (2a) | 16 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 3⅜ | Boston & Maine | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 22½ | 17⅛ | Bower R Beaf (½e) | 9 | 17 | 17 | 17 | —1 |
| 10⅞ | 7⅛ | Bridgept Brass (¾g) | 10 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 26¼ | 19¾ | Briggs Mfg (4g) | 22 | 21½ | 20½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 23 | Briggs&Strat (3½g) | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | Jan 28 |
| 34 | 28½ | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 29 |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | Bklyn & Queens T | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 6¾ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jan 29 |
| 13⅜ | 8⅜ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 13 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅜ |
| 57 | 26 | Bklyn-M T pf (6) | 3 | 28 | 26¾ | 26¾ | —2¼ |
| 21½ | 14½ | Bklyn Un Gas | 4 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | +1 |
| 41 | 30 | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 38¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ | Jan 28 |
| 10 | 7¼ | Bruns-Balke (1g) | 1 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9¾ | 7½ | Bucyrus-Erie (.90g) | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Budd Mfg | 24 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 7 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Bullard Co (2g) | 9 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 31½ | 24½ | Bulova Watch (4) | 12 | 30¼ | 27¾ | 27¾ | + ¼ |
| 8½ | 7¼ | Burrington Mills (1) | 2 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 20¼ | 16¼ | Burr Add Mach(.30e) | 2 | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 15 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 28 |
| 11 | 7 | Bush Term 7% deb | 4 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | Jan 28 |
| 8½ | 6⅞ | Butler Bros (.60) | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 19 | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 2 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 3½ | Butte Cop&Z (.10g) | 6 | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 8⅝ | Byers Co | 5 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 19¾ | 15½ | Byron Jackson (½e) | 2 | 18 | 17¼ | 17½ | Jan 28 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 24½ | 19 | Calif Pack (1½a) | 6 | 20 | 19½ | 19⅝ | — ⅜ |
| | | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | Dec 30 |
| 2½ | 1½ | Callahan Z-Ld | 19 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 6½ | Calumet & H (1.10g) | 11 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 15¾ | 10 | Camp Wyant (1) | 9 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1⅛ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 25 | 16¼ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 19 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 29 | Cannon Mills (½e) | 6 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Jan 28 |
| 6⅛ | 5⅝ | Cap Adm A (½g) | 3 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | Jan 28 |
| 18 | 14½ | Carpenter Steel (1.80g) | 2 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | |
| 4½ | 2¾ | Carriers & Gen (.35g) | 3 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 27 |
| 91½ | 79 | Case (J I) (6) | 3 | 84 | 84 | 84 | +2 |
| 55½ | 43½ | Caterpil Trac (½e) | 19 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 | — ⅛ |
| 102¼ | 100½ | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 1 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | — ⅜ |
| 18⅜ | 14 | Celanese Corp | 31 | 15¾ | 14⅝ | 15⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 94 | 92 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Jan 12 |
| 20½ | 19¾ | Celotex (1.30e) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 28 | 26 | Cent Aguirre (2.38g) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Jan 29 |
| 4½ | 3½ | Cent Fdy | 4 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | |
| 11 | 9⅜ | Cent RR NJ | 2 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6 | Cent Violetta (½g) | 2 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | Jan 26 |
| 5½ | 5 | Cent Rib M (.10e) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jan 26 |
| 46½ | 35½ | Cerro de Pas (1e) | 6 | 39 | 38 | 38⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 6 | Certain-teed | 4 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 30½ | 27⅞ | Champ Paper (1½e) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | + ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 7¼ | Checker Cab | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jan 26 |
| 38½ | 32¼ | Ches & Ohio (¾e) | 10 | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| 89 | 89 | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 2 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jan 28 |
| 46½ | 39 | Ches Corp (2a) | 4 | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jan 28 |
| 3⅜ | 1⅝ | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | Jan 29 |
| 1¾ | 1 | Chi & N W | 6 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 4⅜ | 3 | Chi & N W pf | 4 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | Jan 29 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Chi Gt West | 5 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 3⅝ | 3 | Chi Gt West pf | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Jan 29 |
| 14 | 11 | Chi Mail Or (¼e) | 2 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | ⅝ | Chi M St P & P | 3 | ¾ | ⅝ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | 1¼ | Chi M St P & P pf | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 12⅞ | 9½ | Chi Pneu T | 8 | 10⅝ | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 32½ | 20 | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 29 |
| 1¾ | 1 | Chi Rk Is & P | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 2½ | 1½ | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 2½ | 1½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jan 26 |
| 12¾ | 9½ | Chi Yellow Cab (½e) | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | Jan 26 |
| 15⅝ | 12⅜ | Chick Cot Oil (½e) | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 5½ | 3¾ | Childs Co | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 46⅝ | Chrysler (10g) | 176 | 54 | 51¼ | 52⅝ | +1⅞ |
| 13⅛ | 11⅛ | Chy Ice & F (3) | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¾ | 2¾ | City Stores | 5 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 17½ | Clark Equip (4.80g) | 2 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ½ |
| 26½ | 19⅝ | Clev Graph B (2.80g) | 5 | 21½ | 20⅜ | 21 | +1⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 33½ | Climax Molyb(1.70g) | 2 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34½ | +1⅜ |
| 15⅜ | 13½ | Cluett Peabody (1) | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 125 | 113 | Coca-Cola (3a) | 4 | 115 | 115 | 115 | —2 |
| 90 | 88 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jan 26 |
| 41⅞ | 8½ | Colgate-Palm | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 95½ | 92 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 10 | 94 | 92 | 92 | Jan 28 |
| 27⅝ | 21 | Coll & Alk (5c) | 3 | 23 | 21¾ | 22 | |
| 20 | 15 | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 17⅝ | Columb Br A (1.50g) | 6 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 17½ | Columb Br B (1.50g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jan 20 |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Colum G&E (.48e) | 49 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 79 | 72½ | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | —3½ |
| 18½ | 12 | Colum Pict vtc (1) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12¼ | — ¾ |
| 33 | 30 | Colum Pict pf (3½) | 1 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 76 | 66 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | —1 |
| 38¾ | 31½ | Comi Credit (4a) | 5 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + ⅛ |
| 86 | 86 | Comi Credit pr (4½) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Jan 5 |
| 44¾ | 36 | Comi Inv Tr (4a) | 6 | 38 | 37 | 37½ | — ⅛ |
| 93⅞ | 93 | Comi I Tr cv pf (4½) | 1 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | Jan 28 |
| 10 | 7¾ | Comi Solv (.60) | 16 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | |
| 2 | 1½ | Comwith & Sou | 58 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 43¼ | 32 | Comith&So pf (¾k) | 5 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | —1 |
| 27⅝ | 24 | Comwith Ed (1¾) | 22 | 24½ | 23½ | 23¾ | + ¼ |
| 7⅝ | 6 | Conde Nast | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Jan 27 |
| 24½ | 21½ | Congoleum-Nairn (2) | 5 | 21¾ | 20½ | 20½ | —1¼ |
| 8 | 7½ | Congress Cigar (1g) | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jan 27 |
| 19½ | 14⅝ | Consol Aircraft (½g) | 28 | 15⅜ | 14⅜ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 6½ | Consol Cigar (¾e) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 25½ | 20¼ | Consol Edison (3) | 88 | 22 | 20½ | 22 | +1½ |
| 96½ | 93 | Consol Edison pf (5) | 2 | 93¾ | 93 | 93 | —1 |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Consol Film | 4 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 5½ | Consol Film pf (½g) | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jan 29 |
| 5¾ | 4¼ | Consol Laundries | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jan 29 |
| 10½ | 8¾ | Consol Oil (.80) | 26 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9 | |
| | | Consol Oil 96 pf (5) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Dec 24 |
| 7½ | 3⅞ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 3 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| ½ | ⅜ | Consol Textile | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jan 28 |
| 5⅝ | 4 | Consol Coal | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 17 | Consol Coal pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jan 27 |
| 86½ | 83¾ | Consum Pow pf (4½) | 1 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | Jan 21 |
| 18⅝ | 12⅝ | Container Corp (1.20) | 8 | 14½ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 10¾ | Cont Baking A | 21 | 14¼ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 31¼ | Cont Baking B | 10 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 82½ | 73 | Cont Baking pf (8) | 2 | 79 | 79 | 79 | Jan 26 |
| 45¾ | 38½ | Cont Can (⅛e) | 7 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 39¾ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 107 | Cont Can pf (4½) | 1 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | + ¾ |
| 32 | 27½ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 3 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | |
| 135 | 113 | Cont Motors | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 34⅜ | 28½ | Cont Oil Del (¼e) | 41 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | + ¼ |
| 16⅜ | 12½ | Cont Steel (1¾g) | 1 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | Jan 29 |
| 65½ | 58½ | Corn Products (3) | 5 | 59½ | 58¾ | 59¾ | |
| 164½ | 164 | Corn Products pf (7) | 1 | 164½ | 164½ | 164½ | Jan 10 |
| 4¾ | 3¾ | Coty (.10g) | 4 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 20 | Crane Co (1g) | 17 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 98 | 91½ | Crane Co cv pf (5) | 3 | 93 | 92 | 92 | Jan 28 |
| 25 | 23 | Cream of Wh (½e) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 8 | Crosley Radio | 1 | 9 | 9 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## There Is No Royal Road to Recovery, Says Boston Bank

"There is no royal road to recovery," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Any recovery program," continues the letter, "to be effective must conform to the fundamental principles that underlie the great industrial progress of this country.

"Radical departures from the tried and true principles that have been our guide for 150 years have always brought disaster. The reasons for this are obvious: the American system provides free play for individual energy and initiative, while our democratic form of government guarantees to every citizen the right of freedom and opportunity. Under such a stimulus, great creative powers have been released that have been largely responsible for our amazing and unparalleled material progress. With only about 7 per cent of the world's population, this country accounts for nearly as much wealth as all of the other countries combined.

**Key Is Mass Production**

"The keystone of this progress is mass production with the resultant economies pasesd on to the consumer. The widespread use of electricity is primarily due to the steady decline in price which is now about 40 per cent below 1913. The cost of sending a long distance telephone message 970 miles has been reduced from $7.50 in 1926 to $2.75 in 1936, while the average time required to establish connection between cities has been reduced by about 70 per cent during this period.

"Since 1925 the price of the small-sized electric refrigerator has been cut by more than 60 per cent. The price per horsepower of automobiles is only two-thirds of the 1927 figure. Today the average life of a good tire is about 20,000 miles as compared with 3,000 miles in 1915, while the cost is only a fraction of the earlier period. All of these goods have been produced or services rendered by so-called 'big business.' Indiscriminate attack upon large organizations is not only unjustified but does harm to our entire economic system.

"The test should not be size but contribution to the general living standards, and on that basis large corporations have played the major role. During the period that business has been substantially reducing the price of products and of services to consumers, government has been increasing the tax burden. Aggregate governmental costs per capita have more than quadrupled since 1913.

"In the final analysis, the aggregate volume of goods produced is dependent upon the ability of the various groups to purchase from each other. When through artificial influences costs advance so rapidly as to outstrip purchasing power, consumption declines and unemployment follows. Arbitrarily to impose shorter hours or higher wages without a corresponding increase in productivity throws the whole mechanism out of gear, creates disparity between industries and imposes a burden upon business which it cannot absorb and, if passed on to the consumer, must result in a contraction of the market with the inevitable curtailment in production and increased unemployment.

**Increase in Costs**

"The recent slump in business can in part be accounted for by the rapid rise in costs. For the year ending June 30, 1937, labor costs per unit increased by about 20 per cent whereas productivity per worker actually decreased during this period, according to a study made by National Industrial Conference Board.

"The preservation of our economic system is dependent upon the maintenance of a proper relationship between government and business. Each should be kept within proper bounds. Business has its responsibility of honest administration and the passing of the benefits of lower costs on to the consumer that the volume of production may be increased and living stndards raised. Government, on the other hand, has as its primary functions defense, preservation of law and order, correction of abuses, and regulation of industry and trade. If these duties are conscientiously and harmoniously performed, there would be no occasion for complaint about the misuse of concentrated power and of wrongful business practices.

"Friendly co-operation of capital, labor and government is vital. There is no real conflict of interests. The common objective, as far as the economic system is concerned, is to facilitate the production of goods in abundance at prices that consumers can afford. It is axiomatic that the amount of income that can be distributed is dependent upon the total amount of goods produced and of services rendered. From the aggregate production is created a common fund that is distributed as wages for labor, profits for business and revenue for the government.

"The restoration of confidence is imperative that business may make long-term commitments. There has accumulated during the depression period a huge potential demand for goods and services of all kinds. According to a study made of this situation by Brookings Institution, 'the mere process of making good deferred maintenance and expanding production sufficiently to provide an increased population with the usual types of consumption goods would tax the nation's productive energies for some years. The opportunity for a great expansion along clearly defined, established lines has never been greater than it is today.'"

### Dow Chemical Sells Stock

MIDLAND, Mich.—Dow Chemical Company has sold to Smith, Barney & Co. at $109.50 a share the balance of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock gemaining after satisfying the pro rata offering to common stockholders. Common stockholders' right to subscribe to 30,308 shares of unissued preferred at 103 expired Jan. 12, leaving 1,451 unsubscribed shares.

### Pittsburgh Bond Award

NEW YORK—Syndicate headed by Brown, Harriman & Co. was awarded $5,240,000 Pittsburgh, Pa., refunding bonds, due in one to 20 years, on their bid of 100.629 for 2¼s.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3⅜s '43-'40 June | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 6 | 3⅜s '47-'43 | 108.5 | 108.5 | 108.5 |
| 5 | 3¼s '45-'43 | 107.24 | 107.22 | 107.24 |
| 3 | 3¼s '44-'44 | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 |
| 3 | 3¼s '46-'44 | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 |
| 38 | 4s '54-'44 | 112.28 | 112.28 | 112.28 |
| 2 | 2⅝s '47-'45 | 104.12 | 104.5 | 104.12 |
| 27 | 3s '48-'46 | 105.27 | 105.26 | 106.26 |
| 1 | 3½s '49-'46 | 106.12 | 106.12 | 106.13 |
| 10 | 4¼s '52-'47 | 117.17 | 117.17 | 117.17 |
| 1 | 2⅝s '51-'48 | 102.6 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| 19 | 2½s '53-'49 | 100 | 99.30 | 100 |
| 15 | 2s '54-'51 | 101.16 | 101.13 | 101.16 |
| 1 | 3s '55-'51 | 104.10 | 104.10 | 104.10 |
| 61 | 2¾s '60-'55 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.7 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3 '47- 42 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 4 | 3s '49-'44 | 103.22 | 103.22 | 103.22 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Adamas Exj 4¼s '46 st | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 20 | Ala Gt Sou 4s '43 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 2 | Alleghany 5s '49 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 13 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 | Allegh Val 4s '42 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 3 | Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ |
| 2 | Am & For P 5s 20030 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 3 | Am Ice 5s '53 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 | AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 15 | Am T & T 5½s '43 | 113⅝ | 113¼ | 113⅝ |
| 15 | Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| 13 | Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 | Am W W &E 6s '75 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 13 | AnacondaCop4½s '50 | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 15 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 91½ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 32 | AT&SF 4s '95b | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ |
| 20 | AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 100¼ | 99⅜ | 100¼ |
| 10 | AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 1 | AT&SF T 5h L 4s '58 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 | AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 18 | A C Line 1st4s '52 | 84 | 83½ | 84 |
| 2 | A C Line 4½s '64 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 | A C Line 5s '45 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | Atl & Dan 1st4s '48 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 6 | Atl Gu&WI 5s '59 | 55 | 54½ | 54½ |
| 3 | Auburn Auto 4¾s '39 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| 15 | B&O rfg 6s '95 | 33 | 31¾ | 31⅝ |
| 22 | B&O 1st 5s '48 | 65½ | 64 | 65½ |
| 26 | B&O rfg 5s '95 | 30½ | 29⅝ | 30 |
| 12 | B&O 5s '96F | 30½ | 29¼ | 29⅝ |
| 20 | B&O 5s 2000 D | 30 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 48 | B&O cv 4½s '60 | 26½ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| 16 | B&O 5s '48 | 63 | 60 | 62 |
| 1 | B&O A&E&WV '41 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 18 | B&O 5s S W '50 | 43¾ | 43 | 43¾ |
| 47 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 103⅛ | 101¾ | 102 |
| 4 | Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 94¼ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 44 | BethStl 3¼s '52 | 88⅛ | 85⅛ | 86 |
| 7 | Bkly Edis 3¼s 66 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 53 | 51½ | 52 |
| 4 | Bkly U Gas 4½s '45 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 3 | Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 69 | 68½ | 69 |
| 5 | Bkly U Gas 5s '37 B | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 3 | Brown Shoe 3¾s '50 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 17 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 33¼ | 31¾ | 31⅝ |
| 21 | Can Nat 5s 60 Jly | 118¾ | 118⅜ | 118⅝ |
| 2 | Can Nat 5s 60 Oct | 118¾ | 118⅜ | 118⅝ |
| 4 | Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 | Can Pac 5s 54 | 110½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 7 | Can Pac 4½s 60 | 96 | 95½ | 95¾ |
| 17 | Can Pac 4s perp | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 2 | Caro C&O 5s 38 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 5 | Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5 | Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5 | Cen Ill E&G 5s 51 | 98¼ | 98½ | 98¼ |
| 1 | Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 20 | Cen NY Pow 3¾s 82 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 6 | Cen Pac 5s 60 | 60 | 59⅝ | 60 |
| 30 | Cen Pac 1s 4s 49 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 11 | Certain-td 5½s 48 | 56½ | 56 | 56½ |
| 1 | C&Ohio cn 5s 39 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 11 | C&O 4½s 92 | 119 | 118⅜ | 118¾ |
| 6 | C&O 3½s 96 D | 93 | 92⅞ | 93 |
| 5 | Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 | CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | CB&Q 4½s 77 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 5 | CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 10 | CB&Q 4s 1ll 49 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 258 | CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |
| 1 | Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| 4 | Chi I&L 6s '66 | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ |
| 3 | Chi I&L 5s '66 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 29 | CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 11 | 10¼ | 11 |
| 29 | CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ |
| 5 | CMS&P 4½s '89 E | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 2 | CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 5 | Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 21 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 2 | CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 2 | 8 | 7¼ |
| 3 | CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 4 | CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '80 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 32 | Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 | Chi&W Ind 4s '52 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 | Childs Co 5s '43 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 2 | Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 | CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 33 | ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 81 | 80½ | 81 |
| 11 | ClevUnTerm4½s '77C | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| 1 | Col P&I 5s '70 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 | Col&So 4½s '80 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 5 | Com'l Cred 3¼s '51 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 4 | Com'l Cred 2¾s '42 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 3 | Com'with Ed 5s '54 | 113¾ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| 4 | Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 | Comwlth Ed 4s '81 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 | Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 | Con Gas NY 4½s '51 | 105¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 21 | Con Oil 3½s '51 | 97 | 96¾ | 97 |
| 5 | Consum Pow 3¾s '66 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 11 | Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 1 | Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 3 | Corn Cork 4s '50 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 12 | Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 40¼ | 39½ | 40 |
| 5 | Cuba R R 5s '52 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 2 | 50 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 | D & R G 4s '36 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 1 | D & R G West 5s '78 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 7 | Elect Auto Lite 4s '52 | 100 | 99½ | 100 |
| 48 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 17⅛ | 17E | 17⅛ |
| 37 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 9 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 30 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ |
| 10 | Erie cv 4s '53 A | 22½ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 1 | Erie cv 4s '53 B | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 3 | Erie Gene 6s '57 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 2 | Fed L & T 1st 6s'42 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 8 | Fed L&T 5s 42 st | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ |
| 7 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3 | Gen MotAccept3¼s'51 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 19 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 47¾ | 46½ | 47¾ |
| 20 | Goodrich 4¼s '66 | 96 | 95½ | 95½ |
| 5 | Goodyr T&Rs 5s '57 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 8 | Goth Silk Ho 5s '46 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 11 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 2 | Gt Nor 5s '73 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 13 | Gt Nor 4½s '76D | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 15 | Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 82 | 81 | 81 |
| 111 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 95½ | 94½ | 95 |
| 30 | Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 11 | Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 73 | 72⅞ | 72⅞ |
| 1 | Gulf M & N 5s '50 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 3 | Gulf St Util 4½s '61 | 85½ | 84 | 84 |
| 1 | Gulf St Util 4s'66 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 | Harlem2Riv&P 4s '54 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 2 | Hocky V 4½s '99 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 1 | Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Hudson Coal 5s'62A | 22 | 22½ | 22½ |
| 35 | Hudn&Man inc 5s '57 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 6 | Ill Cen rfg 4s '53 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ |
| 5 | Ill Cen 4s '55 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 14 | Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 30¾ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 7 | Ill Cen 5s '55 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 20 | ICC&StL&NO 5s'63A | 36 | 35¼ | 36 |
| 6 | IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63 | 34 | 33 | 33 |
| 10 | Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 7 | Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 33 | Interb R Tr rfg 6s '66 | 49¼ | 49 | 49 |
| 1 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 16 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 18½ | 17¼ | 18½ |
| 4 | Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 3 | Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 62¼ | 62 | 62 |
| 2 | Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 33 | Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 | Int T&T 4½s '52 | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| 1 | Int T&T 5s '55 | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ |
| 7 | KCFtS & Mem 4s '36 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 |
| 10 | K C South 5s '50 | 57½ | 56¼ | 56⅝ |
| 5 | K C South 3s '50 | 66⅜ | 65½ | 65⅜ |
| 5 | K C Term 4s '60 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 106¼ |
| 1 | Kans G&E 4¼s '80 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 101¾ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 7 | Kresge Found 4s '45 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 6 | Lac Gas 5s '39 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 28 | Leh Val Coal 5s '44 | 90 | 87½ | 90 |
| 3 | Leh Val NY 4½s '40 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 8 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 32 | 31½ | 32 |
| 13 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25 |
| 25 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ |
| 1 | Liggett&M 7s '44 | 129¾ | 129¾ | 129¾ |
| 1 | Liggett&M 5s '51 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 5 | Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 | Louis&N 3¾s 2003 | 76 | 75 | 76 |
| 9 | Lou&NAtKx&C4s '55 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 | Louisv&N 4½s '80 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 | MarionStShov6s '47 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 | McKes&Rob 5½s '50 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 2 | Met Ed 4½s '68 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 12 | MidlRy(Md) 5s '61 B | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 3 | Mil El Ry&L 5s 71 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 2 | M&StL rfg 5s '62 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | MSP&SSMarie 6s '46 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1 | MSP&SSM 5½s '49 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 9 | MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 10½ | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 11 | M-K-Tex aj 5s '67 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 17 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5½s '49 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 32 | Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 20¼ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ |
| 31 | Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 21 | 20¾ | 21 |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s '80H | 21 | 20½ | 21 |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s '81 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 9 | Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 10 | Monitor-Tr 5s '41 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 | Mutual Fued G 5s '47 | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| 100 | Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww | 99¾ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 5 | Natl Steel 4s '65 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 1 | New Eng T&T5s '52 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 2 | NJ Pow & Y 4½s '60 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 | NO Tex&M 5½s '54 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 3 | NO Tex&M 5s '34B | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 35 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 59⅞ | 59 | 59½ |
| 12 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 54 | 53½ | 54 |
| 15 | NYC cn 4s '98 | 74 | 72¾ | 74 |
| 10 | NYC 3½s '48 | 83¼ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 2 | NYC 3½s '52 | 73⅜ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 21 | NYC&HR 4½s 2013 | 53⅜ | 52 | 53¾ |
| 12 | NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 87 | 86 | 86¾ |
| 3 | NY Chi & StL 4s '38 | 59½ | 58½ | 59½ |
| 5 | NYC&StL 5½s'74A | 53⅝ | 52 | 53⅜ |
| 15 | NY Chi&StL 4½s'78 | 48½ | 44¾ | 46½ |
| 12 | NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 | NY G E H&P 5s '48 | 122⅝ | 122⅝ | 122⅝ |
| 3 | NY G E H&P 4s '49 | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 5 | NYNH&H 4s '56 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 2 | NY O & W rfg 4s'92 | 8 | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 8 | NY Ry 6s '34 st | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ |
| 1 | NY Tel 4½s '39 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 | NY Trap R 6s '46 st | 84 | 84 | 84 |

## Recovery Halted By Economic Fog, Declares Du Pont

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 1—Foge of economic uncertainty—distilled, among other things, from social unrest, monetary instability and a plethora of poorly-considered legislation—are inevitably slowing down the progress of economic recovery in the United States, Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, says in the company's annual pamphlet report, to be distributed to stockholders early next month.

"By land and sea the universal practice under conditions of fog is to slacken speed," Mr. du Pont continues. "Industrial navigation is no exception. When the way ahead is obscured by doubts and uncertainties, then caution inevitably outweighs reasonable daring, speed is slackened, momentum is lost."

**Must Clarify Profit Outlook**

While voicing confidence that eventually the United States would surpass the standards of per capita consumption reached in 1929, Mr. du Pont emphasizes that the nation is a long way from even the boom record; but there was, he said, no fundamental economic reason why business should not push ahead rapidly to new heights of prosperity were the cloud of uncertainty to be dispersed.

"It must be admitted that the pathway of industry is now beset with fears, and the future is rendered increasingly doubtful because of a continual and bewildering maze of uncertainties," his report continues.

"In all business units, large and small, throughout all industry, plans for replacement and expansion will be deferred or abandoned, expenditures for construction and research will be avoided or less freely undertaken, and even the ordinary rate of daily manufacture and sales will be curtailed, if the prospect is not sufficiently clear and stable to give reasonable assurance that the opportunity will continue for the efficient enterpriser to earn a profit upon the capital that he must risk."

**Needs Stability**

The smaller the business unit, the more pronounced will be the adverse influence of continued uncertainty, Mr. du Pont holds.

"The crying need is for a lifting of the fog, and for a reasonable assurance of stability in the conditions under which industry must operate," he says. "The problem of when normal prosperity and progress will be restored seems to be mainly the question of how soon a state of reasonably assured stability and permanence can be brought to prevail."

In the field of labor relations, the du Pont enterprises had reason to be grateful for confident and loyal employees, according to Mr. du Pont, but he stresses that industry in general was distracted by much labor unrest.

"There is some reason for concern over the current evidence of hostility to 'bigness' as such, which ignores the indisputable necessity of large-scale organization and resources to cope with many of the needs and problems of our modern industrial life," the report says.

## Financial Briefs

Electric power output set a new high record in 1937, exceeding that of the previous year by 8½ per cent, and reaching a total of 119 billion kwhr. This represents an increase of 28 per cent above the boom year of 1929. Production by water power was 40 billion kwhr, and by fuels 74 billion kwhr, while power imported from Canada and purchased from other sources was 5 billion kwhr.

For every man directly employed by the railroads in their operations, it is estimated that one man is employed by other industries in the production and distribution of the 70,000 different kinds of articles purchased and used by the railroads, the Association of American Railroads reports.

Stocks of zinc in the hands of producers at the end of 1937 stood at 64,776 tons, equivalent to about two months' requirements at the current rate of consumption and comparing with stocks of only 11,227 tons at the end of August, the low point for a long period.

Stockholders of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company number more than 73,000, according to Lammot du Pont, president, in an advance statement taken from his annual report to stockholders for 1937, which will be published early in February. This represents an increase of 9,000 stockholders during the year.

### Dividend Declarations

| Company | Reduced Per- | Pay- able | Hlds. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Pine | Line 15 | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Acme Wire Co | 50c | Feb. 15 | Jan. 31 |
| Boston St W Co | 61 Q | Dec. 31 | Dec. 23 |
| Cent Rail S Co A | 81 Q | Feb. 1 | Jan. 26 |
| Lake Sup D P 7% | $1.75 Q | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Do 6% | $1.50 Q | Mar. 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Rep Tr Shrs | 34.1135c S | Jan. 31 | |
| Scott Paper Co | 40c | Mar. 15 | Mar. 1 |
| So Cal Edis pf B | 37½c Q | Mar. 15 | Feb. 20 |
| Sunray Oil pf | 68¾c Q | Apr. 1 | Mar. 8 |
| Troy & Ben RR Co | $8 S | Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 |

### Mutual Investment Fund

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Report of Mutual Investment Fund, Mutual Management Company, Managers, for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, certified by independent auditors, states that net asset value of the Fund on Dec. 31, 1937, after all expenses and reserves, was $1,951,300 or $9.9715 per share compared with $16.7338 per share on Dec. 31, 1936. Distributions declared and paid for the year 1937 amounted to 95 cents per share.

### New Brazilian Coffee Decree

NEW YORK—Rio cable to New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange says: "A decree has been signed regulating National Coffee Departments' fiscalisation powers over transport, commerce and exportation of coffee. The text is not yet available."

### Dutch Loan Oversubscribed

AMSTERDAM—It was officially reported that the Dutch conversion loans has been oversubscribed to such an extent that only minimum allotments on free subscriptions will be made.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Aero Sup MfgB(⅛g) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 10 | Ala Pow 47 pf (7) | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 10 | Ala Pow 46 pf (6) | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 100 | AlliedProdA (1¾) | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 50 | Alum Co Am | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 350 | Alum Co pf (6) | 105½ | 105 | 105½ |
| 300 | Am Centrifugal | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 300 | Am Cit&LB (.30g) | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 400 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 100 | Am & Fgn P war | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1300 | Am Gas&El (1.40a) | 23½ | 22½ | 23¼ |
| 25 | Am G&E pf (6) | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 200 | Am Gen | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 700 | Am Maracaibo | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 400 | Am Republics (.40g) | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 300 | Am Seal Kap (.20g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 1500 | Am Sup Power | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Ang Wupp (.40g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 500 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 400 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | Asso G & EI | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | Asso G & EI A | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 200 | Atl Cst Fish (.35g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 300 | Atlas Corp war | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 200 | Austin Silver M | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 400 | Automat Prod | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 125 | Babcock & Wil (5g) | 86½ | 86 | 86 |
| 300 | Baldw Loco pf (2.10) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1000 | Baldwin Loco war | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Baldwin Rub (½g) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Barium Sta Stl | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 50 | Bari & Seel A (1.20) | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 500 | Bath IronWks(6%f) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 200 | Bellanca Airc (½g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 900 | Berk & Gay Furn | 1¼ | ¾ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Berk & Gay F war | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 400 | Bliss (EW) | 8¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge (.15g) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Blumenthal (8) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Bourjois (1g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 300 | Bowm Bilt H 2 pf | 2¼ | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Braz T&L (⅛e) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 100 | Breeze Corp (½g) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Brewst Aero (.05g) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Brown Rubber(.60a) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 500 | Bunk Hill & S | 13½ | 13 | 13½ |
| 200 | Calamba Sug (1.60a) | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 |
| 500 | Can Marconi | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1000 | Carib Syn (½gg) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 200 | Carnegie Met | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 30 | Caro P&L $7 pf (7) | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 1200 | Carrier Corp | 25 | 24½ | 25 |
| 100 | Carter (J W) (.60g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 | Celanese Am | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 100 | Celluloid | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 25 | Celluloid pf | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 300 | Cen & Sw Ut | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Cen Hud G&E (.80) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 400 | Cen St El | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 25 | Cen St El 6% pf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 | Cham M W St (.80) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 250 | Chi Flex Shaft (4) | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 1400 | Cities Service | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 300 | Cit Serv pf | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 100 | Cit Serv B pf | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 200 | Citv Auto Stpg (.60a) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 500 | Claude Neon Lts | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | Cleve El Ill (2a) | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 100 | Colo Fuel & I war | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1200 | Colum O&G (.40g) | 4¼ | 4 | 4 |
| 5300 | Comwith & Sou war | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 25 | Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 100 | Comm Pub Svc (½e) | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 600 | Cons Coppermin (⅛g) | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 200 | Cons G&E Bal2 (3.60) | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 200 | Cons Gas Ut | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Cons Stl Corp | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 100 | Cont Roll & Stl | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1000 | Cooper-Bess | 8 | 7¾ | 8 |
| 100 | Copperweld Stl (2) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 300 | Cord Corp | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 200 | Corroon & Rey | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 400 | Cosden Petro | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 500 | Creole Pet (½a) | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 200 | Crocker Wh (.10g) | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 400 | Croft Br | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Cuban Tob | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Darby Pet (1⅛e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1000 | Derby Oil | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 200 | Det Gray Ir (.04a) | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 900 | Det Stl Prod (2g) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1000 | Duval Tex | 8¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 500 | EaglePichLead(.40g) | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 100 | Easy Wash MB | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | Eisler Elec | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 8900 | El Bond & Sh | 7¼ | 6¾ | 7⅛ |
| 900 | El Bond&Sh pf (9) | 49 | 48⅜ | 49 |
| 200 | El Pow As (.37g) | 2

## MAINE

### PORTLAND (Continued)

STATIONERY

100 Large Single Sheets, 75 Envelopes } 1.00
200 Small Single Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
100 Folded Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00

with name and address stamped free
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
PORTLAND, ME.

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station 312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call

### SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
*Stewart Nelson*
80 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord N H

*For QUALITY*
Home-Made Candy
*Visit*
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
*of All Kinds*
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
C. J. Nye, Mgr.
9 South Main Street
Concord's Leading Food Store
41 years leading food merchants of the East. More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Pigskin Gloves
Tailored daytime gloves noted for their durability
HARRY G. EMMONS

### DOVER

*Jim's Service Station*
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 57
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication

DAERIS
Air Conditioned Restaurant
Tea Room and Fountain Morrill Bldg. We make our own ice cream of the purest cream available. Breakfast Served. Popular Prices. Tourist Welcome. Centrally Located

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
We Deliver Fine Groceries, Vegetables. Canned Goods, Fruit, Cookies and Pastry

### MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m and 5 to 7:30 p. m
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Gladden Every Day with Flowers*
Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

PHILIP A. HASTINGS OSCAR J. MALMGREN
The Drapery Studio
INTERIOR DECORATING DRAPERIES
LACE CURTAINS SLIP COVERS
PILLOWS WINDOW SHADES to Order
Franklin and W. Central Sts. Tel. 1384

USE SPRY, *the new all-vegetable shortening*, for light, delicious pastry and for all frying.
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut 296—Phones—4567

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

### NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Ave.
JANUARY SALES
Will Bring Great Savings

### RICHMOND

West End Market
W. T. BURTON, Prop.
Sunny South Food Store
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 No. Robinson St. Dial 5-9149

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
*Tempting Variety of Baked Products*
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

*"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"*
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

Canada

## ALBERTA

### CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

FEBRUARY
A Month of Bargains
in Furniture and Home Furnishings at "THE BAY"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
*Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers*
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
*"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"*

### EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
FEBRUARY HOME FURNISHING SALE—the opportune time to refurnish and renew your home furnishings.

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

## MANITOBA

### WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods Operated co-operatively Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

## MANITOBA

### WINNIPEG (Continued)

*Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders*
Hudson's Bay Company

*"By every test the very best"*
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
*Hail Driver or Phone 87-647*

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
They fit well!
They wear better!
They look best!
Reg. 75c lines now available at
69c pair
Reg. $1 lines now available at
85c pair
The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

### LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
*Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.*
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
*Phone our Service Stations*
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
*Quality Meats, Provisions*
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7 11
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
147 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 117

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
*Sold by*
CUMMING
*The Clothier*
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

HARRY PEEL
*Furrier*
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 678
Opposite Christian Science church

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
*Try Our Thrifty Service*
All flat work finished
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
*DELIVERED FRESH DAILY*
E. D. Redfearn Met Met. 946

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Mid-Winter Sale
Shoes and Hosiery
226 Dundas Street Met. 5255

Smallman & Ingram Limited
*Western Ontario's Big Department Store*
for Prompt, Courteous Service

## ONTARIO

### LONDON (Continued)

Cairncross & Lawrence Limited
*Chemists and Druggists*
*Experts in*
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

### OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
FURS
*Men's Apparel*
*Women's Apparel*
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties
348 Bank Street 2-6383

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
*The Ottawa Evening Citizen*

### TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Toward 7252
Hours: after 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
*Always Ask for*
CANADA BREAD
*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

Toronto's Newest and Finest Milk
GOLDEN CREST
*by*
CITY DAIRY
PHONE KI 6151

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
*"Character Clothes for Women"*
Ira-Berg
*Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
*We Service All Office Machines*
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Pictures and FRAMING
*Greeting Cards for All Occasions*
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W

Madamoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 North End MO 1179

*Miss Puritan Says:*
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
992 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1800
COR ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS TORONTO

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
*Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin*
Dupont Street at Davenport

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

*Everyone's Friend*
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
*Also*
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk. Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
*We Aim to Be Worthy*
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill
*It costs no more than just "Any Milk"*

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

### WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3456

Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
*When in Montreal*
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
*also*
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
*DEXTER 8401*

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
*Moderately Priced*
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
*Inspection Invited*
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
SPIRELLA
Foundation Garments
*Individually designed, cut and styled for your figure at its best.*
Free demonstration in your home. For appointment phone De. 0061 from 12:30-2 p. m.
CARLA OLESEN

## SASKATCHEWAN

### REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

### SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS at ECONOMICAL PRICES
Hudson's Bay Company
*You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"*

## European Local Classified

*(Continued)*

### TEACHERS

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Telephone Flaxman 1663. Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Indispensable for every career. Short or long courses. Good individual tuition. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a, Westbourne Grove, London. Moderate fees. Positions found. Present prospects particularly favourable. Bay 2902

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 3761
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

• ST. JOHN'S WOOD •
HOUSES AND FLATS
ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND
8, Wellington Road, London, N. W. 8.
Primrose 3445

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS — French and German, M.S.S., commercial, etc. R. O. GERCKE, F. I. L. P. I. S. T. 59a The Grove, London, S. W. 10. Battersea 3006.

### TYPEWRITING

LONDON — Lady (own typewriter) undertakes correspondence; shorthand speed and typewriting lessons by arrangement. Phone Flaxman 1663.

### WINDOW CLEANING

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Slo. 1762—Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

## England

### LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. — 5 P. M., daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

T. H. CANTELL MERCHANT TAILOR
Hand-Tailored, Made-to-Measure garments that pay their way by the way they wear.
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
LONDON, ENGLAND

Alice Dean
*Foot Fitter*
Shoes for Men and Women
*that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.*
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
*Personal Supervision of Principal*

INSURANCE
*Let*
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
*Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems*
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford
E. 4. Silverthorn 2018/9

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
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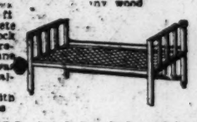

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

### *Leave a Blessing*

**Bless all de places you goes to, honey,**
**De humble hut or de banquet hall;**
**'Cause if you leave sweet peace behin' you**
**Dat place am bettah 'cause you done call!**
**—Minny M. H. Ayers**

## *Did You Ever Wonder*

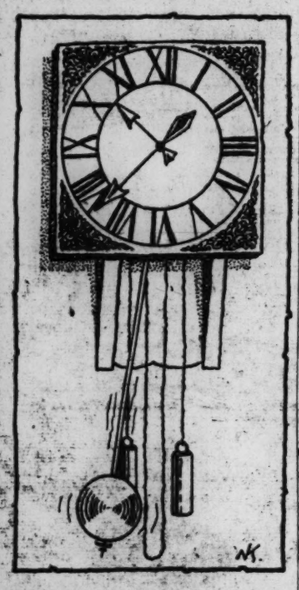
### *Why Pendulums Are No Longer Necessary On All Clocks?*

Early clocks all had pendulums.

The pendulum does not run the clock, as is sometimes mistakenly supposed. The pendulum merely governs the speed at which the wheels of the clock turn, and acts as a regulator.

It was Galileo, the famous Italian astronomer, who first observed a very important fact about the pendulum. By watching a swinging chandelier, Galileo discovered that the time it takes for a complete swing of the pendulum is always the same, regardless of arc or distance that it moves. The time it takes for a complete swing of a pendulum, it was then discovered, varies with a change in the length of the pendulum—the shorter the pendulum, the faster the swing.

Pendulum clocks put to use the fact that the pendulum's swing is perfectly regular. The clockmakers designed the mechanism so that each swing of the pendulum allowed a spring, or a weight (depending on



which provided the power to run the clock), to move a wheel a certain distance.

If the clock ran slow, it could be speeded up by shortening the pendulum, causing the pendulum to swing more rapidly; or if the speed of the clock were too great, it could be lessened by lengthening the pendulum.

Pendulum clocks make very accurate timepieces, but they have their limitations. They cannot be carried about without interfering with their workings. Also, they only keep time when in a perpendicular position.

Now, however, clocks can be made with a steel spring, and a balance wheel takes the place of the weight and pendulum. The balance wheel oscillates, or moves backward and forward, governing the rate at which the clock or watch runs; and (unlike the pendulum) its operation is not greatly disturbed by either the movement or the position of the timepiece.

## *Odds and Ends*

**Wide Horizon**

Seven states can be seen from the highest peak of Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

**Governmental Requirements**

Representatives in the House, according to the Constitution, have to be citizens of the United States only seven years prior to their election, and Senators have to be citizens for nine years. But no foreign-born citizen can become President.

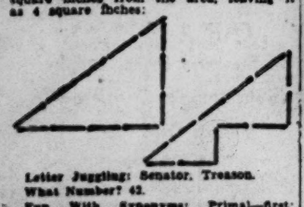
**Niagara's Roar Hushed**

The only recorded instance of the roar of Niagara Falls ever being silent happened on March 31, 1848, when a gale swept back huge ice blocks at the head of the Niagara River, forming a dam and permitting only a trickle of water to seep over the falls.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** "When the many problems of the world are even partially settled, it will mean a happier, more prosperous and fuller life for all people everywhere."

**Fun With Matches:** If the matches are rearranged to make the right triangles as shown, the area will be one half of 3 x 4 inches, or 6 square inches. Turning in 3 of the corner matches cuts 2 square inches from the area, leaving it as 4 square inches:



**Letter Juggling:** Senator. Treason.

**What Number?** 42.

**Fun With Synonyms:** Primal—first; beaming—shining; rational—reasonable; rough—shaggy; mutual—reciprocal; sarcastic—derisive; skeptical—incredulous; frugal—thrifty; pompous—vain; enticing—alluring.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Actors Need Applause**

The applause of an audience did not cause Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated actress, to forget its practical utility.

When someone remarked in her hearing that applause was necessary to actors because it gave them confidence, she replied, "More important than that, it gives them breath."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

**So They Are**

Colman, the dramatist, was once asked if he knew Theodore Hook. "Yes," he replied, "Hook and Eye are old associates."

—Passing Show

**"Would you confirm that this is the Sunny Africa cruise?"**

**Hey, That Man's In Again!**

"My father never shakes hands with anyone unless he's in his stocking feet."

"What a quaint custom! Where did he ever get such an idea?"

"Someone told him that only cowards shake in their boots."

**He Was Welcome to It**

Teacher: "What did the Roman soldiers sometimes receive as a reward for bravery?"

Pupil: "Property."

Teacher: "Give an example."

Pupil: "Horatius kept the bridge."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

## *Daily Anecdote*

### *A Higher Purpose*

Though the manner of Georg Friedrich Handel was often choleric and imperious, he was at heart a deeply earnest and devout man. In the beginning he was satisfied to charm the ear with his lovely melodies, but the passing of the years brought a higher, nobler purpose to his heart and when he finally turned to the writing of his great oratorios and other sacred works the world came to know the true greatness and grandeur of his character.

When Handel produced his mightiest work, The Messiah, Lord Kinnoul, among others, went to pay him compliment upon the noble nature of the entertainment he had thus provided.

"My Lord," said the composer, "I should be sorry if I only entertained my listeners. I wish to make them better."

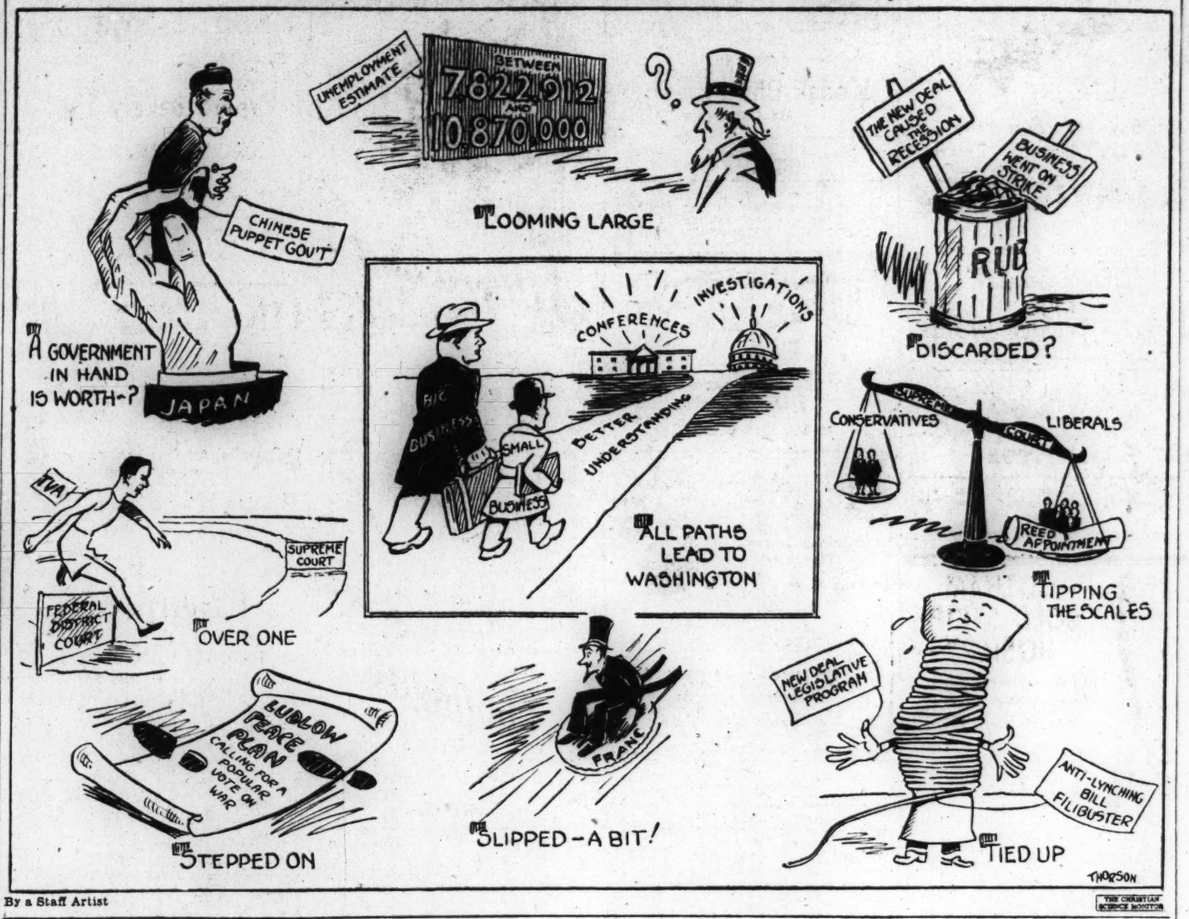
### *Pennies in Circulation*

In 1876, the late Melville E. Stone, founder of the Associated Press, decided that Chicago should have a penny paper to compete with the nickel ones.

The stumbling block was that there were no pennies in circulation there. So Stone, then 28, went to merchants to argue that in the average person's mind 99 cents was a much smaller sum than one dollar. He begged and pleaded and finally convinced them that odd prices would increase their business, and incidentally start pennies circulating that would buy his paper.

He sent to the Philadelphia mint for several barrels of pennies and became Chicago's first penny importer. The idea took hold, his Daily News was a success, and odd-price bargains were born.—News-Week.

## *The Cartoonist Looks Back Over January*




By a Staff Artist

## *Vocations*

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### *Menu Distribution*

During the summer months several high school boys, looking about for ways in which to earn money, contacted a newly opened restaurant in the business district of the city where they live and suggested to the management that they be allowed to distribute daily copies of the menu to all business offices in the neighborhood.

They were given permission to enter the office buildings and call at each office, leaving copies of the menu for the day. This brought the restaurant noticeable patronage and the boys were given steady jobs delivering menus, earning vacation money.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## *What They Say*

**Pity the Sales Clerk!**

"I know what it is to stand on my feet all day, trying often to serve impossible people."—Sir Charles Higham.

**Fair Warning**

"Some day the age in which we live will be described as the age of conferences, the age in which the church never ceased talking, but never did anything."—Canon T. Guy Rogers.

**What Price Crime?**

"What does crime cost? Nobody knows. No well-informed person will speak of it at all except in terms of billions. In my opinion the direct and indirect cost of crime to the American people every year is greater than the budget of the Federal Government, with its extraordinary expenditures even in these times of great emergency."—George E. Q. Johnson.

## *Quotation for Today*

*IF YOU want to stay just where you are in the procession or fall steadily behind, give obstacles a first place in your life.*
—ANON.

## *Current Events Quiz*

### A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Who has been nominated Solicitor General of the United States to succeed Stanley F. Reed, the new Justice of the United States Supreme Court?

2. What country is celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding?

3. Is there any evidence that Italy has suffered severe military setbacks in Ethiopia?

4. What nation (not China) has suspended its parcel post service with Japan? Why?

5. What famous ocean liner started its last voyage across the Atlantic last week?

6. What sensational warning was sounded in the Japanese Parliament by the War Minister on Jan. 28?

7. Is it true that, despite the bonus, American veterans are starting a pension drive?

8. Did America's exports of merchandise exceed imports during 1937?

9. What was the substance of President Roosevelt's message on United States defenses?

10. What design is to be on the new nickel announced by the United States Treasury Department?

**(Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)**

## *Puzzle Corner*

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]**

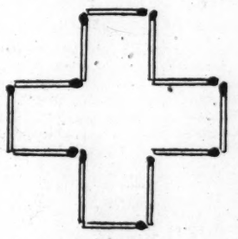
**Cryptogram**

Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machine Company, had the following to say recently regarding the world's problems:

"ABCD EBC FGDH IJKLNCFM KO EBC AKJNP GJC CQCD IGJ-ERGNNH MCEENCP, RE ARNN FCGD G BGIIRCJ, FKJC IJKM-ICJKSM, GDP OSNNCJ NROC OKJ GNN ICKINC CQCJHABCJC."

**Fun With Matches**

If each of the 12 matches which make up the diagram below were only 1 inch long, the space enclosed would be 5 square inches. How may the 12 matches be rearranged to form a continuous fence that will enclose a space containing 6 square inches? Also, how may it be made to contain only 4 square inches?



**Letter Juggling**

Try forming 2 different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E N O R S T

**What Number?**

What number exceeds the sum of its 3d, 6th, and 14th parts by 18?

**Fun With Synonyms**

Another week starts with another list of words and their synonyms to be paired off:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | primal | shaggy | |
| 2 | beaming | derisive | |
| 3 | rational | first | 1 |
| 4 | rough | reciprocal | |
| 5 | mutual | thrifty | |
| 6 | sarcastic | vain | |
| 7 | skeptical | alluring | |
| 8 | frugal | incredulous | |
| 9 | pompous | reasonable | |
| 10 | enticing | shining | |

**(Answers Appear on This Page)**

## *Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News*

**Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.**

**Azaña, Manuel** (mä-nwäl' ä-thän'-yä) — President of Spain.

**Campinchi, César** (sā'-zär' kän'-păn'-kē')—French Minister of Justice.

**de la Rocque, Col. François** (frăn'-swä' dē lä rōk')—Leader of the rightist French Social Party.

**La Guardia, Fiorello** (fyō-rĕl'-lō lä gwär'-dyä) — Mayor of New York.

**Micescu, Istrate** (ē-strä'-tē mē-chē'-skōō) — Foreign Minister in Octavian Goga's Rumanian Cabinet.

**Motta, Dr. Giuseppe** (jōō-sĕp'-pä mōt'-tä)—Former President of Switzerland.

**Paiva, Félix** (fā'-lēks pī'-vä; v is a voiced bilabial fricative)—Provisional President of Paraguay who has succeeded Rafael Franco.

**Roeder, Wilhelm** (vĭl'-hĕlm rō'-dĕr) — Hungarian Minister of War.

**Saint-Quentin, Count René** (rē-nä' săn'-kän'-tăn') — New French Ambassador to the United States.

**van Zeeland, Dr. Paul** (poul vän zā'-länt)—Former Premier of Belgium, who is drafting plans for world economic recovery.

**From the Biographical Section of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:**

**Chiang Kai-shek** (chē-äng' kī'-shĕk') — Commander-in-chief of Chinese Army.

**Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.**

## *Brevities*

**Toronto Star:** A pair of long skis in a street car more or less takes the place of the ladder always carried by the early film comedians.

**St. Louis Star Times:** We like winter; it makes us enjoy summer. From time to time next summer we'll think of this tough winter, jump up and whoop, and click our heels together.

## *"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### *Landlord*

Dallas, Texas

A couple who had rented a small house for five years—a place that they had learned to love as home—found they could no longer pay the little amount asked, even though their rent had not been raised during their stay and the owner had kept the place in first-class condition. They would not ask the owner to reduce the price because of his many kindnesses to them, so they found another place and notified him that they would have to vacate in a few days, and asked him to come and collect the balance due him.

During the owner's visit, they told him that as soon as the husband could get a promised increase in salary they wanted to come back there to live, because it was "home" to them.

The owner replied, "I do not want to be inquisitive, but what are you going to pay for the new place?"

They told him the amount, which was $5 a month less than they had been paying him.

He declared, "If this place means that much to you, you are welcome to stay—with the reduction—until you are able to pay more."

The wife was so happy that she had to leave the room, in tears of gratitude. When she returned, she said to her husband, "Well, what shall we do? We have already made a payment on the other place, and have moved some of our things over there."

The owner spoke up: "I will take care of that payment and help you move your things back."

As soon as their friends in the neighborhood learned that the two were going to remain, they gave them a "shower" of canned goods.

The owner smiled broadly when he told his sister about the new arrangement. "I don't know when I have been happier," he said.

## *Party Fun*

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### *A Popular Song Fest*

This is a good way to test each one's memory for popular songs, as well as affording the fun and good fellowship that is to be had when a group sings together.

A group of us were visiting some friends one evening, and one of the men who could play the piano suggested that each one take a piece of paper and a pencil and write down the names of ten popular songs within the last twenty years. (This time limit can be set for any number of years.) The papers were then collected by the pianist, who made a list of all the different songs named, numbering each song to be played. The rest of the players in the contest received new papers with numbers up to 25.

The pianist then played number one on his list; and as the song was recognized by the others, they wrote the title next to the number one on their paper. The first person to recognize the song called out "One." The second, in like manner, called out "Two," and the third, "Three." By the time three persons recognized the song, it was thought that was long enough for the pianist to play that song.

If the group is large, the time limit can be set for five or more before stopping. Then the next song on the pianist's list is played, and so on down his list.

At the end, the players check their lists with the pianist's list and see how they rate in their musical memory contest.—E. D. W., Philadelphia.

## *Current Events Quiz*

(Answers)

1. Robert H. Jackson of Jamestown, N. Y., famous for his recent trust-busting speech.

2. The Commonwealth of Australia is celebrating the day in 1788 when Capt. Arthur Phillip took possession of the land at Botany Bay.

3. Yes; a statement issued by the Ethiopian legation in London declared that the number of Italian and Eritrean fatalities in the last two months has exceeded 2,000. Three battalions of Eritreans are reported to have deserted and are now fighting on the Ethiopian side. Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition are said to have been captured, as well as 40 lorries.

4. Russia's action of canceling parcel post service with Japan followed Japan's detention of a Soviet mail plane.

5. The Leviathan, one-time pride of the German merchant marine, and late of the United States Lines, is now on its last voyage, to a scrap yard in Scotland. Metal Industries, Ltd., of London paid about $800,000 for the liner and will break it up for scrap metal.

6. War Minister General Sugiyama told the Japanese Parliament that Japan must now "prepare for war with a country other than China."

7. Yes; the drive is backed by the American Legion, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Jewish War Veterans.

8. Yes; U. S. exports exceeded imports by $261,597,000.

9. The President informed Congress that "American national defense is, in the light of increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security." He asked immediate increase of armed forces and legislation providing for mobilization of all national resources, including man power and capital, in time of war.

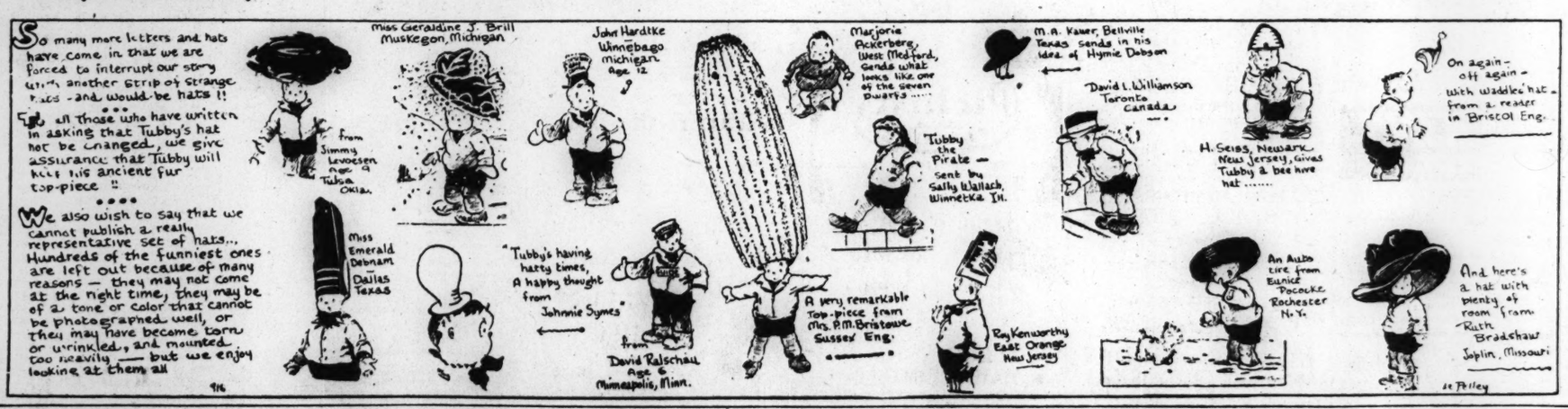
10. Secretary Morgenthau has decreed that the new nickel must show Thomas Jefferson's face on one side and his famous home, Monticello, on the other.

### *Making Sunshine*

"Whatever the weather may be," says he, "whatever the weather may be, it's the songs ye sing, an' the smiles ye wear that's a-makin' the sun shine everywhere."
—James Whitcomb Riley

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Procession of Hats*

By LE PELLEY


So many more letters and hats have come in that we are forced to interrupt our story with another strip of strange hats—and would-be hats!!
To all those who have written in asking that Tubby's hat not be changed, we give assurance that Tubby will keep his ancient fur top-piece!!
We also wish to say that we cannot publish a really representative set of hats... Hundreds of the funniest ones are left out because of many reasons — they may not come at the right time, they may be of a tone or color that cannot be photographed well, or they may have become torn or wrinkled, and mounted too heavily — but we enjoy looking at them all
Miss Geraldine J. Brill Muskegon, Michigan
from Jimmy Levoesen age 9 Tulsa, Okla.
John Hardtke Winnebago Michigan Age 12
Miss Emerald Debnam Dallas Texas
"Tubby's having hairy times, A happy thought from Johnnie Symes
from David Ralschau Age 6 Minneapolis, Minn.
Marjorie Ackerberg, West Medford, Sends what looks like one of the seven Dwarfs.....
"Tubby the Pirate — sent by Sally Wallach, Winnetka Ill.
A very remarkable top-piece from Mrs. P.M. Bristowe, Sussex, Eng.
M.A. Kaner, Bellville Texas Sends in his idea of Hymie Dobson
David L. Williamson Toronto Canada
Ray Kenworthy East Orange New Jersey
H. Seiss, Newark New Jersey, Gives Tubby a bee hive hat.....
An Auto tire from Eunice Pocouke, Rochester N.Y.
On again—off again—with waddles' hat—from a reader in Bristol Eng.
And here's a hat with plenty of room from Ruth Bradshaw Joplin, Missouri
LE Pelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Glad—and Grateful*

By CARMACK

A few minutes after I barked into the telephone and asked for help somebody came to the front door and tried to open it—
But it wasn't long before they came back again, and this time they had a key—
But it was locked!
Then I heard them go out and get into their car and drive away—Boy! did I feel blue!
And in no time the door opened and in stepped two policemen—Yeow! Was I glad to see them!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Signposts—to War or Peace

STRANGER than fiction is the fact that much of the world's bloated armament—subject of the series of articles which begins in today's Monitor—externalizes mankind's desire, not to win war, but to avoid it. "We prefer not to fight," each arming nation protests, "but we are determined to become strong enough to deter any other nation from forcing us into a position where we may have to fight."

Profession of peaceful intentions by governments is lean assurance for peace-hungry citizens. "We have heard such explanations before," the people sigh, "but we had to fight." Apologists for arms programs argue that armaments cannot of themselves make war. Which is to admit that armaments cannot of themselves prevent it.

Yet war can be prevented. The black bulk of armament need not be permitted to blot out of human vision the avenues which are open to peaceful solution of the difficulties over which nations arm.

ROADS AWAY FROM WAR

Ultimately, a world-wide co-operative effort to share a potential abundance of needed things offers a permanent roadbed for peaceful progress. The reciprocal trade program of the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, provides an effective tool for laying this foundation. The report just issued by Belgium's Paul van Zeeland should add greatly to general understanding of broad trade questions.

A parallel avenue toward international appeasement lies through the "open door" of equal commercial opportunity in the world's more backward regions. Public opinion in the democracies appears incompletely informed of the possibilities for improving good will in this area of trade relations. The door might be opened wider, as a recent British study of British colonial tariffs suggests. Each of the democracies could offer a contribution to paving this road with something more solid than intentions.

Even that least usual form of international appeasement—the transfer of territory—is a possibility; a possibility which, indeed, to become a probability, requires chiefly a tangible contribution to orderly international society on the part of such countries as would benefit. For example, colonial powers ask: "Dare we give back the German colonies?" It is a question partly of military strategy. A Germany active also to help establish a workable system of arms limitation no doubt would find its activities in behalf of its colonial prestige even more promising of success.

HALF-WAYS OF LIFE

But what of the conflict of ideologies? This is more than an economic conflict. Yet the edge of ideological contention will begin to lose sharpness as soon as peoples begin consciously to prepare for welfare instead of warfare.

Not even ideologies can keep prosperous peoples from being friends. As narrowly nationalistic as some concepts of arts, literature and natural science now are, they have become so only through violent efforts of national leaders to make them so. And even such efforts could hardly have been so successful had international conditions not been favorable to nothing so much as to an ingrowing sense of self-interest.

Ideologies—"ways of life"—are, after all, only half-ways of living. Inbreeding of cultures will not strengthen them. But removal of political barriers to cultural expansion—by removal of the fear and supposed necessity of territorial expansion—can give all peoples room really to live.

The figure of peace that walks seemingly too far ahead of men down these wide roads is not so shadow-thin as it appears in comparison with the burly thickness of cannon. Reports on armaments, be they ever so staggering, do not state that the armaments may not be allowed to rust. It is the reports on mankind's thinking that decide whether they shall be used. Heavier tonnages of good will, deeper depth-charges of faith, bigger calibers of reasonableness, may yet balance the weight of material armaments with moral armament.

### Fascism and Parties

ONE might have hoped that Stuart Chase's "Tyranny of Words" would check the careless bandying about of labels such as "Communism" and "Fascism" in America. Politicians must deal in emotions, but it is a disappointment to find a scholar in politics such as Dr. Glenn Frank packing the emotional content of a "Fascism" charge in his opening gun as Republican program builder.

Using the word to label New Deal "planning for scarcity" may simplify one phase of the Roosevelt Administration and point to a danger which should be recognized. But it is not the precise kind of thinking one expects from Dr. Frank. Nor is it the kind of talking which will help the Republicans find the constructive and attractive program Dr. Frank has in mind. Least of all will it help the people to see that part of the national economy is far from freely competitive and that whatever party is in power, government will have to find means of controlling many monopolies without destroying them.

If this means "slavishly to duplicate all the technique employed by big business," it may be remembered that the Republican Party first fostered monopoly and began the "planning for scarcity" with the protective tariff. And the danger from Fascism in America today comes not from one party but from economic changes which must be dealt with by democratic processes, not by label-thinking.

Label-thinking excites unjustified fears and diverts attention from practical steps. In 1893 the income tax was called "communistic" by Senator David B. Hill. In 1906 when the Pure Food and Drugs Act was being debated Senator Foraker charged that it would destroy the American system. Today there is urgent need for more adequate legislation to promote accurate and truthful labeling of food and drugs.

The necessity to preserve free speech will not permit legislation for more accurate labeling of political parties or methods. But men with ideas as good as Dr. Frank's should eschew labels which distract the people from actual problems.

### Giorgione or Another?

PICTURES have ousted the pictures! What England is arguing about at the moment is not the merits of the latest Greta Garbo film, but the authenticity of some early Giorgiones. The director of the National Gallery, Sir Kenneth Clark, has recently purchased, for £14,000, four panels which he thought to be the work of the famous Venetian artist. But now several experts have arisen and asserted with some heat that the pictures are not by Giorgione at all.

Dr. Roberto Longhi, professor of the history of art at Bologna, is prominent in the vanguard of those who deny that the hand of Giorgione was concerned in producing the works that the National Gallery has just acquired; the Duke of Rutland thinks them "poor examples"; and the well-known authority on Giorgione, Dr. G. N. Richter, thinks the panels are the work of Giorgione's contemporary, Previtali. He believes, however, that the invention of the panels, as distinct from their actual painting, is too good for Previtali, and so must be by Giorgione.

Lord Duveen is declared to have been ready to pay £30,000 for the panels had the National Gallery refused them. So Sir Kenneth has his defenders. Mr. D. S. MacColl recalls that on previous occasions the authenticity of National Gallery acquisitions has been questioned at first, and then admitted.

### Democratic Rule in India

THE extensive constitutional reforms being tried out in India, after a not altogether favorable start last spring, are now operating smoothly, though Lord Linlithgow, in his capacity of British Viceroy upon the spot, has issued a warning against undue optimism at this early stage. "It would be foolish of me," Lord Linlithgow said in Calcutta recently, "to suggest that all difficulties have been overcome, or that problems may not arise in which there may be substantial and serious differences of view."

The portion of the new system that has been brought into operation has consisted in the handing over of the governments of the eleven major provinces—some as big as first-class European states—to ministers responsible to a popularly elected Indian legislature. This first stage is now working so successfully that strong hopes are entertained that it will prove possible to complete the system at a very early date. The portion of it still to be started is to consist in the setting up of a central Federal Government to link the democratically ruled provinces alike with one another and with a number of dependent states now ruled paternally by Indian princes.

The initial elections for the legislatures of the eleven provinces, held about a year ago, gave control of seven of these essential bodies into the hands of the Indian National Congress, a political organization long hostile to the British connection. But, since then, the responsibilities of office have so sobered political asperities as to have resulted in vastly more favorable working conditions than were at first thought possible.

As the result of this favorable state of things the whole complicated machinery of the new provincial governments has during the past six months been running on wheels. This is an achievement for which congratulations are due alike to the Indian ministers, to Lord Linlithgow and to his lieutenants, the provincial governors. Credit also belongs to Mr. Mohandes Karamchand Gandhi (the Mahatma), likewise to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru for the statesmanship and moderation shown.

### Crossroads

## Seeing Struga

VIENNA

STRUGA is a forlorn place, like a stunted tomato hanging on a withered vine in late autumn. At least that's the way it impressed me.

It has one narrow, crooked street, with frail little houses strung along the sides. Most people would call them shacks. Its pavement is of cobblestones and horribly uneven. Its little workshops are half empty; the meager goods in its stores seem yellow with age.

Struga is a border place sitting astraddle things. It is partly Moslem and partly Christian; partly Albanian and partly Slav. Half sits on a mountain edge, half rests on a plain. It is off the chief roads, away from the main currents, a little backwash.

You see I wasn't expecting much from Struga. I passed it just to get some place. It's in the extreme southeast corner of Yugoslavia, beside a pass into Albania. It's a place to change horses, or put water in your radiator, or buy an extra can of benzine. I hoped my stay there would be very short.

Still, in spite of all my unfriendly feeling I was given a rousing welcome. Not that the town band was out. But four importunate young men with official caps crowded about the door of my autobus, eager to greet me. It was an insistent and boisterous reception committee, which almost took me by storm. As they tugged at my luggage, I saw they were from the Hotels Grand, Continental, International and Great King Dushan. The youngster rooting for the big king took my eye so I chose him.

This dynamic entrance into Struga rather opened my eyes. "It must be some place, after all," I thought, "with four such enterprising hotel men." There was no such snappiness as that even in Berlin and Chicago.

"How long you planning to stay?" asked King Dushan's boy. "A week or so?"

He was an eager, self-confident lad about seventeen years old. He had a round face, blue eyes, dark brown hair, and wore baggy plaid plus-fours, which seemed to be the latest thing in Struga.

"Well, I'm afraid not," I apologized. "I'm in a sort of hurry. I guess I'll have to pass Struga up. I want to go on to Albania at once."

"That's too bad," he answered. "You'll have to come again. What can I do for you? You want an auto?"

"Yes!"

"And your passport stamped by the police?"

"Sure!"

"And your baggage examined?"

"I suppose."

"And some Albanian money?"

"I reckon. Can't go without money, can I?"

"Well, I'll attend to all that."

"What's your name?" I asked the boy as we rushed around.

"Bogoleub (God's love). What's yours, and what's your line?" he said.

"I'm a journalist," I confessed.

He stopped, touched me imperiously as well as imploringly on the arm and said, "Well, you've got to see our city. You've got to write about Struga."

"But what is there to see?" I challenged.

"Why, the fish-run," he exclaimed, "maybe it's the only one in the world! When storms rage on Lake Ochrida there, the trout rush out in enormous schools and the eels roll out in gigantic balls. They pour down the river. Come and see the place! It's only half a mile away!"

Half a mile in the mud. But I went, of course.

With a boy like that one would go to see a den of lions or scramble up the ruins of a tower of Babel.

On the way back Bogoleub had told me about an Australian girl who had been to Struga a few months earlier. Also a journalist. She had stayed at Great King Dushan Hotel and Bogoleub had been her guide. On returning home she had sent him a beautiful illustrated magazine with splendid pictures of Australia. He wanted to thank her and send her his greetings, but feared she couldn't understand Yugoslav.

"Is Australian anything like Yugoslav?" he asked.

"I'm afraid not, but I'll be your secretary," I told him.

So when we got to the hotel I sat at a table in the dining room and he showed me the Australian magazine. He also brought paper and pen and we wrote to the girl on the other side of the world. Quite an eloquent letter.

The chauffeur, fearing the fast approaching night, chafed to be off, loungers in the coffee house gathered about our table to watch, but Bogoleub dictated, oblivious to all. He thanked the girl for remembering Struga, expressed his appreciation of the magazine, and invited her to come again. He carried her address in his pocketbook and said he could address the envelope himself.

At last I rushed to the auto and waved Bogoleub good-by.

"Come again," he cried, "come with the family. And remember my address. Bogoleub Bogoleubovitch, Struga!"

By that time we had jolted halfway out of town.

R. H. MARKHAM

## The Wide Horizon

### Two Pots for Uncle Sam to Watch

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

JUST at the moment when the "negotiations" between business and government enter a lull—except for the "small business men" who are coming here on Wednesday—American foreign policies again become the subject of acute discussion. What are the basic issues in both fields?

First, business relations. The President's talks with big business leaders have paused. The net outcome is a slight improvement in atmosphere. But Mr. Roosevelt's press conference statements have not helped that. Indeed, business is waiting to be shown what the real policies of the Administration are to be. These policies are by no means decided upon.

First factor of remaining uncertainty concerns policies toward the utilities. Supported by the TVA decision, the Administration should now be in position to make up its mind on its terms of peace with the producers and purveyors of private electric power. Shall it promote the purchase of private utilities in the Tennessee Valley area for a vast Federal-state-local experiment in public power? Or will a co-operative agreement be reached for a private-public power "grid" covering the area?

And can the TVA budget and Federal contributions to municipalities be so applied as to convince fair outsiders that an accurate yardstick is being employed? The way is now open for a clarification of policy, and if it is forthcoming it should be possible for the utilities to borrow money from investors again and undertake the building program they declare to be so essential. Solution of the utility problem is thus one of the major keys to recovery.

* * *

A second key is the tax question. Last Tuesday the President told business that those who get the profits in good times should take the cuts in bad times—that is, draw on reserves to permit price cuts until mass distribution gets into its stride again. Business spokesmen at once replied that their reserves had been cut down by the undistributed profits tax—that their cushion for business recessions had grown precariously thin. Their relief is on its way through Congress. Revision in the House has cut down the tax which has become the symbol for all that business dislikes in New Deal reform, and the Senate appears likely to make the revision more sweeping. Congress, it is important to recall, wants business recovery fervently in an election year, and is prepared to take the steps that are most pressingly prescribed.

The third clarification in government relations toward business concerns the kind of anti-monopoly drive the President is to recommend if, indeed, any concrete program really emerges this session. Roughly classified, the President has his choice between the Jackson method—break down these combinations by extension or enforcement of anti-trust laws—or the Richberg method of accepting corporations as a part of the machine age and regulating them from within. Both sponsors—Solicitor-General-Designate Jackson and Mr. Richberg—are confident they can secure the President's backing.

Perhaps a clear-cut choice between these methods will not be necessary. Probably business would prefer the Richberg method, which in its main lines was proposed by Mr. Hoover back in 1922. Here, however, as in so many other respects, everything depends upon the manner in which legislation is administered. That goes for almost all New Deal laws and policies, and suggests that the difficulties between President Roosevelt and businss are largely psychological—which is not to say that they are any the less troublesome.

If relations between the American Government and the business community could be as confidential as those between British business and the conservative government—which has embarked upon far-flung policies of business and agricultural control—then it is safe to say that recovery would speedily flower into a boom. Failure to achieve such co-operation is blamable on both government and business, obviously, but until it is achieved, the economic tempo is bound to be artificially restricted.

* * *

At long last, there is now some chance of a real debate on American foreign policy in Congress—something we have not had for several years. For the President's recommendations of increased naval building—coming simultaneously with new protests to Japan—raise fundamental questions. Congress' attitude is: "Billions for defense, but not one cent for foreign entanglements."

The trouble is that it is impossible to tell whether the new navy is to defend our coasts—even "many hundred miles away from our continental limits" as the President said—or whether it is to prevent Americans in Nanking getting their faces slapped. Or, more accurately, whether the President's present determination to press forward with a positive peace policy in alignment with the democracies meets with the approval of national opinion.

The naval program itself springs from dual causes. On the one hand it is a State Department navy—an expansion intended to strengthen our diplomatic hand—our positive peace policy. On the other hand, it is a Navy Department navy—an expansion dictated by the building programs of other powers and not out of line with our old parity and 5-3 ratio objectives.

This duality tends to rob present debates on foreign policy of their acuteness, and to make roll calls in Congress less significant than they might be. Although the Administration makes no secret of its determination to be a positive factor for peace, and to carry public opinion along with it, the time is ripe for national study of the basic issues.

## "A Surer Cure for Lynching"

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me to express to you my hearty thanks for the timely articles of your very efficient staff correspondent with regard to the anti-lynching measures.

In the columns of a recent issue of the Monitor I read with sustained interest and a high sense of gratitude your challenging and analytical editorial under the caption: "A Surer Cure for Lynching." The people of our great Republic should receive (from a reflective reading of the editorial in question) "fresh inspiration, new information and an enlarged education." Let us thank God and take courage.

CHARLES HENRY HAYNES

Talladega, Ala.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "A Surer Cure for Lynching," was an engaging piece of moderation. Your detached historical viewpoint is one which all but the victims of less detached mobs may find admirable. You assuage our alarm by assuring us that there were only eight lynchings in 1937 and this represents but a fraction of the number common forty years ago. A gratifying shrinkage of barbarism to be sure, but still barbarism. But morality is not numerical. It took only one Dreyfus case to discredit a French Administration. Eight lynchings could do as much for the United States. As nations acquire a higher sense of moral values eight lynchings might seem more abhorrent than 100 would have seemed to a less enlightened era. Eight instances in which lawless mobs stall the machinery of justice is tolerable only on a comparative basis. They are intolerable on any absolute basis of good government.

You contend that the Federal Government should not interfere by thrusting in anti-lynching laws because its intervention might embitter local jurisdictions and terminate the improvement you cite. Such an argument depends upon the correctness of your assumption that the sentiment in the South is overpoweringly against federal anti-lynching legislation. I believe that your editorial writer based his assumption of southern hostility to this legislation largely upon the irresponsible utterances of the Senators who were filibustering. They made precisely this claim, but at least five leading Southern papers repudiated their arguments while the filibuster was in force. The Gallup poll, with its remarkable record for accuracy, found that 57 per cent of the people of the South support federal anti-lynching legislation.

In view of these facts, it seems questionable whether your editorial was either good ethics or good expediency.

A. D. P.

Cambridge, Mass.

### Prescribed Reading Lists Wanted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dr. Cyril Alington, formerly headmaster of Eton College, England, in a paper published here, criticizes British public schools on grounds which suggest a question of interest to many parents.

Dr. Alington thinks such schools today tend to over-teach "something about everything," when they would do better to inculcate "everything about something."

This raises a point on which it seems to me useful discussion might well take place in the Monitor. It concerns what ought to be included in the general curriculum for boys and girls before they begin the specialization to which Dr. Alington refers.

What appears to be called for is the wide publication of a list of reliable but at the same time concise non-technical books covering briefly all the knowledge that boys and girls ought to acquire.

No doubt such books exist, but publishers being business folk naturally advertise only their own products, so it is exceedingly difficult for the non-expert to avoid wasting time on second and third bests.

Mr. H. G. Wells has gone some way in helping to produce volumes of the kind that is required. His sixpenny world history, for example, appears to be a model of what such books should be. But what seems to be still wanted is a list of similar books covering all the other necessary fields of knowledge, including all those social, political, industrial and material questions which face humanity at every turn.

I write in the hope that readers of the Monitor may help to supply this want.

London, Eng.

E. C. C.

### Against Aggression

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to compliment you on your timely editorial "Against Aggression, An Economic Front."

Instead of following the dangerous policy of military and naval preparedness, our country should take the initiative to check the arms race and point the way to collective economic action.

We are living in an interdependent world where conservative economic thought of the "Haves" will not solve the acute problem of the "Have-Nots." By raising high tariffs and other detrimental trade barriers, the "Haves" are not without blame for the struggle to self-sufficiency of the "Have-Nots." When the "Haves" have to resort to destruction and crop control because of over-abundance and wealth in natural resources, it is not unusual that I, a layman, can readily see the glaring faults in the distribution of the world's goods.

I am thankful that we have an able leader in our Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whose reciprocal tariff policy has increased materially our trade with many countries. Mr. Hull is working against aggression, for an economic front, and deserves our wholehearted co-operation and support.

Livingston, N. J.

EMMA J. MAAS

### Pots and/or Pens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Wide Horizon titled "The Women's Year" Evelyn Roe has quoted Mrs. Pearl Buck that "it is the general safety of life for American women which has robbed them of the spur to excel—that woman has a refuge in the home—that they have become lazy to that core of their being which should be a source of creative aspiration and self-development."

Would I had the genius of Mrs. Buck to answer for the thousands of American women who successfully and unselfishly stifle their creative aspiration to make homes for their families.

As a daughter of a woman who loved to make money and hated to make beds, I have felt that no sacrifice was too great to keep my home the center of my interest. I have tried cautiously at times to branch out but always with the promise to myself that the moment the work interfered with home interests it would be given up—and it has always been given up. I do not doubt but there are some super creatures who can do both. I have read of them—I have never known one.

From the perspective of years I can but admire the courage that sent a woman gallantly forth to live a life that in the day of 1900 brought forth from the world either condemnation or pity. But I also have a very vivid picture of the little girl left with the competent "help" while her mother swung gaily off to work.

As to the general safety of life for American women—is that too great a reward for their harnessing of their "creative aspirations" from selfish indulgence into well-ordered homes? It seems to one who has chosen the humble and seemingly sheltered path, that articles such as the one from which I quoted, can do incalculable harm. Who knows—it may "stir some of us to that core of our being" that we shall attempt self-development at the expense of others. Perhaps Mrs. Buck and Evelyn Roe do not know it, but making a home is a full-time career.

Monrovia, California.

W. A.